

THE TIMES

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20p

TOMORROW

Reagan's shadow
Is President Reagan's closest adviser now the man in the cowboy boots with his grandfather's six-shooter hanging in his office? The Times profiles Judge William Clark, the new Reagan Shadow.

Churchill's year
Piers Brendon reviews the new biographies of Churchill by Martin Gilbert and William Manchester. Tony Quinton on Colette and Paul Barker on the Roy Hattersley memoirs.

Henley's eve
Jim Raiton previews the Henley Regatta.

Leadership doubts in Italian party

Signor Ciriaco de Mita's leadership of the Italian Christian Democrats is in question after the party's electoral support fell to the lowest point of its three decades in power. He will today hear the views of his immediate colleagues on what is being described as a political earthquake.

Tense wait for arm victim

Doctors at Stoke Mandeville who sewed back the severed arm of Mr Roy Tapping, an Oxfordshire farmworker, will not know for some days whether the operation has been a success or if the limb must be reamputated.

FINANCIAL TIMES

Little progress was made in the dispute that has lost the Financial Times its last 25 editions. Publication is unlikely before next week at the earliest.

Vauxhall jobs

Vauxhall Motors, which might soon be profitable, could hire 1,000 workers by the end of the year if sales of its Cavalier model remain buoyant.

Bankruptcy fear

Sir Kenneth Cork has urged the Government to delay no further in reforming Britain's bankruptcy law after indications that reform could take another four years.

Scientia vincit

Independent schools are rejecting Latin in favour of science, a forthcoming report is expected to show.

Laker talks

British and American officials have been holding secret talks in Washington after the Government ordered the two main British airlines not to comply with US subpoenas for information in the Laker case.

Selfridges rise

Selfridges joined battle with Harrods and Marks and Spencer to attract the best staff in the centre of London by raising shop pay by 22.3 per cent.

Space link-up

Thirty hours after Earth takeoff, two Soviet cosmonauts, successfully linked their space ferry to the orbiting Salyut 7 station, entered it and began experiments.

Britons win

Sebastian Coe and Steve Ovett recorded fast times to win their races at the Bielt Games in Oslo last night. Coe won an 800 metres in 1min 43.80sec, and Ovett recorded 3min 33.79sec to win the 1,500 metres.

Captain's day

Bob Willis, who figured in a match-winning last wicket stand for Warwickshire has been reappointed England captain for the four Test matches against New Zealand.

Leader page 11
Letters on rates, from Sir Jack Longland, and Mr R. Parker-Jervis; Ulster, from Mr D. Morrison; coach safety, from Mr C. Underwood, and Mr P. Elerton.
Leading articles: Italian elections; Fraud trials; Gibraltar dockyard.
Features, pages 8-10
Savoy, Covent Garden's Floral Hall: the election shock Italy needed; Jack Bruce-Gardyne on the Tory backbenchers' choice.
Obituaries, page 12
Sadik Hakim, Mr Béla Menckner.

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Hattersley attacks Bennites for lost four million votes

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Mr Roy Hattersley said last night that the Labour Party must become again the party that represented the hopes and aspirations of its traditional supporters or accept the role of being a permanent minority.

Denouncing the dogmatists who had caused the party to make so many "electoral sacrifices", Mr Hattersley, a leading contender for the Labour leadership, made clear his belief that it will have to abandon many of the policies on which it fought the election if it is ever to be returned to government.

The difference between victory and defeat was the willingness of the party to offer a programme which seemed relevant to the nation's needs and capable of fulfilment, he said.

"At the last election even our popular policies seemed incredible and as a result the promises which we made on unemployment, pensions and housing had the electoral value of no promises at all."

Addressing the general committee of his Birmingham, Sparkbrook, constituency party, Mr Hattersley was clearly presenting himself as the leadership candidate best suited to winning back Labour's "lost" four million voters.

The party was at a crossroads; the choice was simple, he said. It could become again a great national party able to win the next election, or accept the role of a permanent minority.

"Refusing to become an unhappy compromise between a protest movement and a pressure group."

The Shadow Home Secretary said that for the next five years, responding to the hopes and aspirations of Labour's supporters and potential supporters must be the party's abiding obsession.

In an obvious attack on Mr



Mr Hattersley: "Policies seem incredible"

Wedgehead Benn and others on the left who interpreted the election result as a large vote for socialism he said: "Listening to the people will be resisted by those who apparently regard June 9 as a victory."

"The desire for reunion with the four million missing voters will be described by them as the cynical pursuit of a parliamentary majority. I say at once that I am in pursuit of a parliamentary majority, and that anyone who denies or neglects that objective betrays the men and women who look to a Labour government for protection and assistance."

Mr Hattersley's speech amounted to an indictment of the methods by which the party formulated the policies it presented to the electorate.

"Belief that the policy working groups of the subcommittees of the national executive always know best is simply arrogant."

He was scathing about the constitutional changes forced through by the left, which had created a new area of institutionalised conflict in the name of party democratisation.

He acknowledged there was no going back on the constitutional changes of the early 1980s, so the party must go forward.

American set to win battle for Sotheby's

By Philip Robinson

Mr Alfred Taubman, the American property millionaire, looked set last night to win an \$28m takeover battle for Sotheby's, the London-based auctioneer.

He signed a conditional agreement with his rivals in the battle, fellow Americans Mr Marshall Cogan and Mr Stephen Swid, to buy their 29.9 per cent of Sotheby's for \$27.1m. The sale gives them a £7m profit.

Mr Taubman now influences sufficient shares to give him control of the Government, through the Monopolies Commission, decides that his ownership would not be against the public interest.

With shares he already owns and those promised by the Sotheby's board and staff, the stake gives Mr Taubman 51.68 per cent of the shares and control.

Mr Graham Llewellyn, Sotheby's chief executive, said yesterday: "We are extremely pleased that Mr Taubman has made this arrangement."

Mr Llewellyn and his board have consistently rejected Mr Cogan and Mr Swid as potential owners of Sotheby's. Mr Llewellyn once said that he would "blow his brains out" if they gained control.

Until earlier this month, it looked likely they would win, bidding through a new company Knoll International Holdings, part of their carpet underlay and furniture empire.

But then Mr Taubman, named as one of the ten richest men in the US, entered the fight as a saviour and was welcomed by the Sotheby's board.

His offer was still to be cleared by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission. He was included in an investigation already being conducted into the Cogan and Swid offer.

His buying the 29.9 per cent stake is on condition that his offer is allowed, a decision now expected in September.

Letter bomb for Brittan

By Stewart Tindler, Crime Reporter

An incendiary device addressed to Mr Leon Brittan, the new Home Secretary, was discovered at the House of Commons yesterday and defused by Scotland Yard explosives experts.

The device, hidden in an envelope, was found shortly after the Press Association received a letter warning of attacks by the Scottish National Liberation Army yesterday and today. The letter gave a warning in block letters: "SNLA attacks on 28 and 29th."

The warning was passed to Scotland Yard and the letter to Mr Brittan, posted in Glasgow, was examined in the police room at the Commons.

Since the beginning of this year the SNLA has claimed responsibility for devices sent to the Prime Minister, the Provost of Glasgow and the Conservative Central Office.

Labour left confident of Meacher win

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The left in the Labour Party are becoming increasingly confident of capturing the deputy leadership for Mr Michael Meacher, to consolidate the political advances they have made during the past three years.

Mr Meacher, aged 43, has taken control of the machine that almost won this key position for Mr Wedgwood Benn two years ago, and he told The Times yesterday: "I think the left stands a very good chance of winning."

The Meacher campaign team is working to create a coalition of support in the three component parts of Labour's electoral college: the trade unions, the parliamentary party (PLP) and the constituency parties.

His campaign managers calculate that he will take about 75 per cent of the constituency party votes, and win the backing of about 40 per cent of the MP's in a PLP that has swung to the left after the election. They are also counting on the support of about half the unions affiliated to Labour.

In terms of the electoral college vote, this would mean 22.5 per cent (unions), 12 per cent (PLP), and 22 per cent (constituencies).

Mr Michael Foot is to stand down from Labour's national executive committee, of which he has been a member since 1971, when he ceased to be party leader in the autumn (Our Political Reporter writes).

Police spy video causes clashes on royal tour

From Grania Forbes, of the Press Association, Prince Edward Island

The use of a spy video camera to help to protect the Prince and Princess of Wales in Canada has led to clashes between members of the royal household and police.

The security system, similar to one used by bodyguards when President Reagan was shot, is being used by police during the couple's two-day visit to Prince Edward Island.

The £2,000 Japanese camera is focused not on the royal visitors, but on the crowds of well-wishers who gather wherever the couple go.

But it is also equipped with a sensitive microphone to pick up conversation and its presence too close to the Prince and Princess has annoyed royal aides.

Time and again the security camera crew have been pushed back when they came too close to the royal visitors during supposedly informal walkabouts.

A tour official said: "This security system is virtually the same as the one used to protect President Reagan - and it didn't do him much good."

Drive to farm herds for supermarkets

By John Lawless

The Queen is considering joining a cooperative, which is to sell deer meat into supermarkets. Buckingham Palace said yesterday: "The matter is being looked into at the moment but no decision has been taken."

The meat is unlikely to be sold as venison, because the animals will be killed when under 31 months old, and the flesh will not have acquired the flavour associated with venison.

The objective of the British Deer Producers Society, which will have more than 100 members when inaugurated on September 14, is to take deer at present roaming wild on the 50,000 acres of Balmoral Estate.

No one knows how many there are, but a near by estate, half the size of Balmoral, plans to farm 10,000 a year.

The deer are known to be a particular interest of the Duke of Edinburgh, but at present are only called for control or conservation purposes.

The incentive to switch to

largescale farming would be great. Mr Louis Jankel, secretary and director-designate for the new society, said: "Three hundred annual produce and income of £50,000 a year? As Balmoral is part of the Queen's private estate, any revenues would go directly to the Royal Family."

About 10 per cent of the deer population in Britain is farmed and something like 40 per cent in parks. Mr Jankel said: "With fairly minimal expenditure they could be farmed. The deer in Richmond Park, for example, are perfectly suitable."

"Instead of being a liability on the Department of the Environment, the farming of deer could produce £100,000 a year in revenue and the herd would grow as a result."

The society will be the marketing arm of the existing British Deer Farming Association, which has 110 members.

The association has been conducting taste trials and sales tests in supermarkets.

An advertising agency has been appointed to suggest a brand name. Venison is still favoured by some members, but "deer meat" or "red meat" seems more likely.



Quiet triumph: Billie Jean King acknowledging the umpire after her win yesterday

Mrs King through to singles semi-final

By Rupert Morris

Mrs Billie Jean King fashioned another stunning Wimbledon record for herself yesterday when she became the oldest player to reach the semi-finals of the women's singles championships for 63 years.

Mrs King, who as Billie Jean Moffitt first trocked on to the Wimbledon stage 22 years ago, and has been six times champion since 1965, finished her match yesterday with a calm walk to the net.

Now aged 39, years have not diminished her enthusiasm and she said afterwards that she felt as fit as ever.

"I retired back in 1975," she said, "but I realized that I missed and enjoyed the game too much and so I went through some tough operations in order to be able to play like I am today."

Mrs King's opponent in the semi-finals will be Andrea Jaeger, aged 18, who had a 6-4, 6-1 win yesterday over her Barbara Potter, her fellow American. Mrs King is also competing in both the women's doubles and the mixed doubles.

Another former champion and Britain's last surviving hope in either singles competition was not as successful. Virginia Wade, a comparative youngster aged 37, was beaten 6-3, 2-6, 6-2 by the South African, Yvonne Vermaak.

Miss Wade, who was first on to the Centre Court, said afterwards that she had been tired after her three-set match the previous day. But she was one of the most cheerful losers of this Wimbledon, and both she and Mrs King revealed that they were enjoying their tennis more than ever.

In one of the men's quarter-finals, Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia, the number three seed, beat Roscoe Tanner of the United States. He now faces either John McEnroe the tournament favourite since Monday's elimination of number one seed Jimmy Connors, or Sandy Mayer.

Jimmy Connors will not be fined for failing to attend a press conference after his defeat by Kevin Carran on Monday.

The decisions took up most of the morning at yesterday's conference, the first to have a chance to discuss the report, which strongly criticized alleged official underestimates of the likely effects of nuclear war and suggested that no health services would be possible in the immediate aftermath.

The conference passed resolutions approving the conclusions of the report, which was produced by the BMA board of science and education, and stating that it demonstrated "the horror which would follow a nuclear attack."

But despite several pleas from doctors that the medical profession should face up to its responsibilities by working to prevent nuclear war, the conference decided to follow the advice of Mr Anthony Graham, chairman of the BMA Council. He told the conference that the BMA's authority to speak on medical issues was unchallenged.

"When we stray from medical issues we do so at our peril. When we get into issues that can be judged as party political then we are setting into very difficult and dangerous waters and our authority is diminished."

Continued on backpage, col 5

PLO loyalists killed in raids

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

PLO officers reported that two more of the buses near Chitara were under attack. By last night, gunfire was heard near the town of Baalbek 20 miles further north, and Syrian troops - whom PLO spokesmen said were involved in the assaults - had cut the Beirut-Damascus highway just west of the Syrian frontier.

According to a PLO statement issued in Tripoli, Mr Arafat's opponents stormed two Palestinian bases, near the villages of Deir Zeinoun and Bar Elias, "under a barrage of Syrian tank fire."

The Syrian authorities insisted, as they have one rather unconvincingly for some days, that they were not involved in the fighting.

In Tunis, Mr Arafat, apparently unaware of the latest fighting, was trying to summon a meeting of the PLO executive committee, a conference that would start tomorrow and in theory give the PLO chairman moral support in his efforts to end the mutiny among the guerrillas. Mr Arafat made no further condemnation of Syria yesterday.

In Damascus, officers of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine said that by moving from a more relaxed policy to stimulate growth to a tighter, more restrictive one to accommodate moderate growth in the 4 per cent to 5 per cent range.

Continued on backpage, col 4

BMA stays neutral on the bomb

By Pat Healy

Doctors voted yesterday by more than three to one to take no political stance on the implications of the British Medical Association report on the medical effects of nuclear war.

Instead, its annual conference in Dundee voted overwhelmingly to make the report's findings more widely known and to cooperate with the Government in contingency planning for survival after a nuclear attack.

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Continued on backpage, col 5

US loan rates unsettle bankers

By Frances Williams and Bailey Morris

Increasing concern in Europe over the course of American interest rates and the impact of any increase on the frail world recovery cast an unwelcome shadow over last night's dinner and reception hosted by the Prime Minister and attended by some of the world's top bankers in honour of Lord Richardson, the retiring governor of the Bank of England.

Some reassurance on US rates came from Mr Paul Volcker, the reappointed chairman of the US central bank, the Federal Reserve Board, who said he was not worried by recent rapid US economic growth. "We like to see expansion," he said.

Many economists have expressed fears that the Fed would try to dampen growth and prevent "overheating" by tightening credit policy and driving up interest rates.

Mr Volcker, in London for last night's dinner, met Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, for nearly an hour yesterday.

They discussed recovery prospects in both countries and touched on the world economic scene, a Treasury spokesman said. But Mr Volcker apparently gave Mr Lawson no assurance on interest rates, and he did not rule out higher rates when he spoke to reporters later.

Mr Volcker's remarks nevertheless helped to calm troubled world financial markets. After surging on expectations that US rates were on their way up, the dollar subsided to finish in London just over 1p higher at 2.5405 Deutsche marks.

The pound, which fell close to \$1.52 at one point, ended the day at \$1.5340, half a cent down, while its index against a basket of leading currencies lost 0.4 to 84.1 per cent of its 1975 level.

In Washington, after speculation that US interest rates would move sharply higher, a growing number of administration officials and private economists predicted that the Open Market Committee of the US central bank would vote to rein in economic growth when it meets on July 12.

This would result in a temporary but significant rise in short term interest rates which the Fed is expected to allow in the interest of moderation the pace of the present buoyant recovery.

Mr David Jones, a Wall Street analyst said: "The recovery is moving at about twice the rate the Fed desires and that is why the central bank appears to be moving to slow the economy."

He agreed with other economists who believe the committee will alter monetary policy significantly next month, by moving from a more relaxed policy to stimulate growth to a tighter, more restrictive one to accommodate moderate growth in the 4 per cent to 5 per cent range.

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Continued on backpage, col 5

THE
WHITE HOUSE
SUMMER SALE
STARTS TODAY

Farmworker's vital days after surgeons sew back his severed arm

From Alan Hamilton
Aylesbury

Doctors will not know for some days whether the operation in which they sewed back on the severed left arm of Mr Roy Tapping has been a success. The next few days will be critical to see if the arm suffers from blood clotting or infection.

Then the medical team at Stoke Mandeville Hospital will take a complex series of X-ray photographs to determine whether the nerves of Mr Tapping's arm, which was severed below the shoulder, have been torn from his spinal cord. If that is the case, they will consider reamputation because they would not expect the arm to make a full recovery.

Mr Tapping, aged 33, a farm worker, of Blew, Oxfordshire, carried his limb for nearly half a mile in search of help after an accident with a hay baling machine on Monday. He is in the intensive care unit of the Aylesbury hospital's renowned plastic surgery unit, recovering from a 10-hour operation in which a team of five surgeons employed advanced microsurgery techniques.

Medical staff who attended Mr Tapping expressed their astonishment and admiration at his courage and presence of mind. He remained conscious until his arrival in hospital, and joked with the ambulance crew on the journey.

Mr Tapping, described by friends as a stocky, well built, fit man and keen cricketer, was operating the baler on Monday afternoon on Mr Richard Markham's Home Farm at Henton, Oxfordshire, where he has worked for 18 years. Mr Edward Monck, who owns the adjoining farm, was working in the outbuildings when he heard his name being called.



Mr Roy Tapping joked through ordeal.

"I opened the door, and there he was. His left arm was obviously amputated, he had chest injuries, and almost all his clothes had been ripped from him. He was remarkably composed and coherent, and was concerned only about how long the ambulance would be and whether we could get him a pair of trousers. I ran to raise the alarm and then came back and leant him against the fence."

"I laid him down and he was fully conscious and amazingly calm. He seemed embarrassed by the fact that he had nothing on except for his boots."

Within minutes ambulance men, accompanied by a doctor, arrived on the scene and told Mr Monck to get as much ice from his home as he could. Mrs Jean Monck, his wife, emptied all the ice cubes from their freezer. The ambulance men put the arm in a plastic bag with the cubes packed around it for the 10-mile, 25-minute journey to Aylesbury.

Miss Theresa O'Neill, a member of the ambulance crew, said yesterday that Mr Tapping could not stop laughing and

joking all the way to the hospital. She said: "He kept telling me 'my arm is hurting... the one that is missing'."

"He joked all the way. It is quite amazing that someone who had suffered his injuries could have been so lively and high-spirited."

Miss O'Neill added: "He was very shocked, but it was amazing. He could tell us almost everything that had happened except the actual incident. He was most concerned about his mother."

Mr Tapping is unmarried and lives with his parents, who are in their seventies. They were said to be distressed and were being kept under sedation at home yesterday.

Mr Bruce Bailey, senior surgeon at the Stoke Mandeville plastic surgery unit, who led the team of five surgeons and three anaesthetists, said yesterday that Mr Tapping was a healthy man, had lost a minimal amount of blood, and had probably not been in serious danger of losing his life. His state of shock and the damage to his nerves would have deadened much of the pain.

If there is no serious internal injury, it will be between 18 months and two years before the surgeons know for certain that the operation has been a complete success.

Mr Bailey said that because the injury had been a tear rather than a clean cut, the blood loss had been less and the chances of recovery were greater.

He hoped that publicity for the case would encourage any other person who lost a limb in an accident to "pick it up and bring it along". Severed limbs, fingers, toes, or other parts of the body could be saved up to eight hours after an accident if they were kept on a bed of ice chips.

March of microsurgery

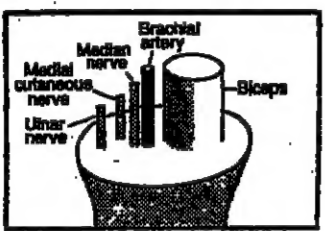
By Peter Wright
Science Editor

The replacement of Mr Tapping's arm shows how imminent strides that have occurred in microsurgery. Ten years ago the operation would have been impossible.

It is too soon to assess the prospects for a full recovery of Mr Tapping's arm. The degree of success depends on the level of damage to the arm, the length of time before it is replaced, and the age and general condition of the patient.

It is necessary to have an X-ray examination of the parts and study them to identify blood vessels, nerves, tendons, and muscles. The next step is to get the bone fixed and the main blood vessels connected. When the circulation is restored work begins on reconnecting nerves and muscles. Time is critical in restoring circulation to muscles.

Under a microscope surgical thread invisible to the naked eye is used to join vessels half a



millimetre in diameter. The surgery is speeded by the use of multi-headed microscopes.

With modern methods for microsurgery, bundles of nerve fibres can be aligned in the correct way instead of just stitching together the outer sheaths without being able to ensure their orientation.

Success depends ultimately on a regeneration of nerve fibres to restore control and feeling to the limb.

Another crucial element for such long surgery, and the 10 hours for Mr Tapping is by no means the longest, is an expert team.

Other surgeons yesterday expressed admiration for the achievement of Mr Bailey's team. One aspect that astonished even experienced surgeons is the circumstances that must have prevented Mr Tapping collapsing with fatal haemorrhage.

Mr Larry Jarvis, aged 54, who underwent a six-hour operation to sew back his right arm at the Stonehouse Military Hospital last September after it was caught in a conveyor belt at a cement works in Plymouth, said last night the surgery was "a miracle". Like Mr Tapping he was on his own when the arm was torn off.

Mr Gary Bridgstock, aged 36, who lost his left arm while working at a quarry at Laxton, Northamptonshire, two years ago and who underwent 12 hours of surgery to save it, advised Mr Tapping not to be disheartened. "Recovery seems slow", he said, "but I have still got my arm".



Hearing aid puts deaf on same wavelength

Alice Lutyens (left) who is deaf, enjoying sounds thanks to a radio hearing aid that was launched in London yesterday. With the new unit Alice, aged two and a half, is able to link directly with her teacher, Miss Annette Lambert (above) who wears a transmitter.

The new hearing aid, called a Radio Link Companion, will be available from September at a cost of £600. Education authorities are expected to be the main customers.

Its great advantage is that in a noisy environment, such as a school classroom or a factory, the wearer can cut out or reduce background noise at will so as to make hearing easier.

The makers, Cubex, believe that the aid is a vital step forward to help deaf people to lead a normal life. One patient has been able to keep his job as an expert witness by using the new aid with a direct link to the judge and barristers. (Photographs: John Manning.)

£1,900m is spent on holidays

By Our Transport Editor

British holidaymakers will spend nearly £1,900m on package holidays this year, 18.7 per cent more than last year, Civil Aviation Authority estimates. Thomson still heads the list by a big margin with nearly a million holidays on offer, compared with 721,000 for the next largest Silverwing (British Airways package operation).

In all, Britain's air travel organizers (who must be authorized by the Civil Aviation Authority) will offer 7,900,000 package holidays this year, an increase of 900,000, or 12.3 per cent over last year's figure.

How many will make a profit is another matter. In an analysis of last year's results, the CAA finds that nine of the top thirty made losses of £9m on a turnover of £202.2m. But the top 30 as a whole made a £27.7m profit (down 47 per cent on 1981) on a combined turnover of £1,299.5m (27 per cent more). This year's top 10 on the basis of holidays authorized by the CAA are:

COMPANY	1982	1981
Thomson TV	966,791	888,061
Silverwing Surface Arrangements	721,000	658,000
Golden Holidays	591,000	552,000
Horizon Holidays	481,000	426,000
Bank TV (Italy Owners Serv)	316,000	254,000
Compass	292,000	250,000
Saga Holidays	252,000	222,000
The Sun Holidays	202,000	194,000
Global of London (Tours & Trav)	175,000	191,000
Thomas Cook	159,000	136,000

Decision later on kidnap appeal

The Court of Appeal reserved judgment yesterday, on an appeal by Ian Michael Daily, of New Zealand, against his conviction of kidnapping his daughter aged six. It is believed to be the first case of its kind.

Daily, aged 43, had been given a two-year suspended sentence at the Central Criminal Court for kidnapping, false imprisonment, and contempt of court orders by taking the child out of Britain and the control of his estranged wife.

Council staff end strike

More than 500 council workers at Merthyr Tydfil, Mid-Glamorgan, yesterday voted to end a strike that has stopped burials, rubbish collections, and the meals-on-wheels service for nearly a week.

Union leaders said that work would resume today and they hoped talks could reopen with the council on the dispute, which started over the appointment of a part-time burmaid at the council's leisure centre.

Hikers warned after killing

Police officers investigating the killing of a student in the Derbyshire Peak District yesterday warned women not to walk on the moors alone.

Susan Renhard, aged 21, of West Hagley, near Stourbridge, West Midlands, was found strangled on Monday near the village of Castleton. Her hands were tied and some of her clothes torn off. They believe she was sexually assaulted.

Barrister is suspended

Mr Laurence Augustin Isiah St. Ville, a barrister, of Gray's Inn and Lincoln's Inn, has been found guilty of two charges of professional misconduct, the Inns of Court and the Bar announced yesterday.

He has been suspended from practice for three months from June 23 for continuing to act as counsel in a court case after his instructions had been withdrawn.

Channel 4 decides to try a lighter touch

By Kenneth Gossling

Channel 4 has decided not to take any more programmes in the *Report to the Nation* series, presented by Sir Montague Finiston, former chairman of the British Steel Corporation.

The first series of the monthly, 90-minute Sunday documentaries ends in two months and Channel 4 denied yesterday that it was ending the programmes, which had not done well in the ratings, in order to concentrate more

money and resources on entertainment.

Mr Michael Peacock, of Video Arts, the company producing the programme which began at the inception of Channel 4 last November, said:

"It was always intended that the series should run for some years. We never had any complaints about the quality of the programme; we were told Channel 4 had to save money so as to release funds for more entertainment programmes."

GLC cellars warning

By Tony Samstag

The London Boroughs Association is seeking powers to force householders to strengthen vaults and cellars where they believe it necessary. They are worried by progressive deterioration of many thin ceilings under busy roads, made worse by the pounding they receive from heavy lorries. The association has asked the Greater London Council to act

after several collapses in Kensington and Chelsea.

The association wants provisions "to give boroughs the power to require the reopening of vaults bricked up without the borough's consent; to specify the standards for infilling work; and retaining walls supporting the public highway; and to recharge owners the cost of carrying out works in default", a meeting agreed earlier this month.

£380,000 award for crash boy

Nicholas Allen, aged eight, a car crash victim, was awarded damages of £380,000 by the High Court in London yesterday for "devastating" injuries which wrecked his life. He was made a spastic by brain damage in the accident when he was aged three and a half.

Doctors believe that he will never be able to walk or communicate verbally and will have to be looked after for the rest of his life.

The agreed damages were believed to be the highest award by an English court for personal injuries in a road accident.

Mr Justice Popplewell ordered that £100,000 should be paid within two weeks to the boy's parents, Mr Brian Allen and his wife, Mrs. Celia, to help in the care of their son at their home in Harrison Drive, Goostray, Crewe, Cheshire. The judge praised the couple for their courage. "The way they have coped with this disaster and the efforts they made have obviously been of considerable help in the rehabilitation."

Experts caught napping by 'cowboy' builders

From Our Correspondent, Leamington

Two consumer watchdogs have started a campaign to warn people against "cowboy" builders after becoming victims themselves.

Mr Charles Hicks, head of the West Midlands consumer services department, and his chief officer, Mr Jim Potts, are embarrassed by the incidents. But Mr Potts said: "It just proves that anyone can fall victim to these sharp operators. We are all off guard in our homes and these people can be very persuasive. It's not just glibble fools who get taken in."

Mr Hicks paid £50 in advance to a man who knocked on his door and offered to repair the roof. He found out a shoddy job had been done only when it rained.

Mr Potts paid more than £70

to a man who offered to fix his garden fence. He cleared off and it took him nine months to track him down and get him to do the job. But the two experts were luckier than thousands of other victims. Mr Kevin Fox, aged 26 and his wife and three children had to move out of their house in Kings Heath, Birmingham, after a builder removed an interior wall. Cracks appeared and the building started to collapse. The builder charged £800 and it will cost about £3,000 to make the house safe.

Mr Hicks's department also warns householders against forcible salesmen. One woman let a salesman into her house at 7pm and at 1.45am he was still there. She signed a contract to get rid of him and could not get out of it.

The new Toshiba BD4515 copier is so reliable there's one part that never seems to do anything.

On every Toshiba BD4515 copier, there's a little pink man who lights up if ever the copier should break down.

But it's very doubtful that you'll ever see him leap into action.

There he sits, spanner at the ready, on the LCD colour display panel. The LCD panel is a device Toshiba actually pioneered, though it's fast becoming standard on other copiers.

(We find it flattering that others choose to copy our copiers.) Every function of the machine is clearly indicated by little signs on the LCD panel lighting up.

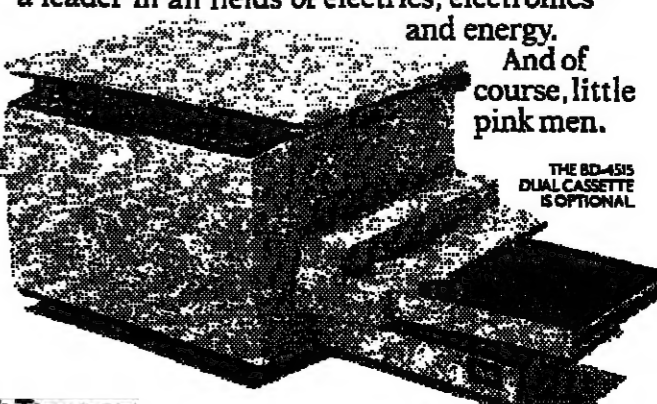
So you always know what the copier is doing. However, the LCD panel isn't the only feature

that makes the BD4515 copier easy to operate.

There's an enlargement and two-way reduction capability as well as a facility to print business cards. Not to mention the automatic exposure control, which ensures you don't get copies that are either too dark or too light.

Which is all very impressive when you consider that it's just a desktop size copier. But then, such innovation has made Toshiba a leader in all fields of electronics and energy.

And of course, little pink men.



In Touch with Tomorrow
TOSHIBA

For further information on the Toshiba Copier range, Office International (C.P.) Ltd., Windmill Road, Sunbury-on-Thames, Middlesex TW16 7LR (Tel. Sunbury 55666, Extn. 82215).

PARLIAMENT June 28 1983

Howe says bluster will not reduce arms

QUEEN'S SPEECH

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the new Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, in his first speech to the Commons since his appointment to that office, said it had to be made clear to the Russians that it was only by negotiation and not by threats and bluster that they would get arms reductions. If the Soviet Union was serious it would abandon the shadow of negotiations and concentrate on the substance in the conference chamber.

Earlier Mr Denis Healey, chief Opposition spokesman on foreign and Commonwealth affairs, resuming the debate on the Queen's Speech said that in the past the arms race, although an intolerable waste of money, had not particularly increased the risk of war. That was no longer true. Weapon systems were now being developed which might offer the prospect of a successful first strike. He called for a nuclear arms freeze.

Mr Healey, opening the debate, moved an amendment to the address regretting the unconditional commitment in the Queen's Speech to the deployment of Cruise missiles in Britain and to the continuation of the Trident programme, which would jeopardize the possibility of any agreement on nuclear disarmament.

It also regretted that the Government's failure to secure changes in the Common Agricultural Policy and the European Community budget would impair the prospect of constructive relations with Britain's European partners.

The amendment added that the Government's refusal to support adequate action for international economic recovery condemned the world to continuing mass unemployment, weakened co-operation with developing countries and put the world banking system at risk.

He congratulated Sir Geoffrey Howe on his new office as Foreign Secretary but said he was deeply regretted the circumstances in which he had assumed the office. His predecessor, Mr Francis Pym, had shown courage in pressing Britain's interests on a Prime Minister who was always reluctant to acknowledge opinions which were different from his own.

Mr Pym had paid the price of offending the emperor and had been excluded from the court. His presence on the back benches should remind Sir Geoffrey Howe that the greatest diplomat was not facing him but the world.

He hoped Conservative members were as shocked as Labour by the extraordinary jamboree at Wembley which was a rally all too reminiscent of other rallies held elsewhere half a century ago when Mr Kenny Everett's appalling performance was relieved with ecstatic rapture by the Prime Minister and thousands of Young Conservatives.

Anyone tempted to see it as an excess at the end of the election campaign must have been shaken from their complacency by the Prime Minister's speech last Friday at the inaugural meeting of her "Counsellors".

The problems facing humanity were now too serious to be reduced to yield to such comic-strip vulgarities. (Conservatives shout it takes one to know one).

Labour's amendment focused on three main areas: the role of Latin in the western economies and the process of disarmament. There were other matters of perhaps equal importance. The crisis in southern Africa was one, and the Government's decision to rely on South Africa to provide a base for building a military airfield in the Falklands was bound to be seen by the friends of apartheid all over the world as a signal of support, if not surrender.

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

Latin continues its long decline in the public schools

A survey of independent schools to be published this autumn is expected to show that Latin has been relegated to an optional subject and that science has taken its place as compulsory for all boys aged eight to sixteen. That finding, based on a sample survey of 80 boys' preparatory and public schools, represents the great change in the curriculum of independent schools since the war.

The remark, by Lord James that one had to go to a very good school indeed to avoid doing science is no longer true. Science is considered part of the core curriculum at all preparatory and public schools.

The survey, of 40 preparatory and 40 public schools, will also include the girls' independent schools by the time it is published. It is being undertaken by a joint committee of the Headmasters' Conference, the Incorporated Association of Preparatory Schools, and the Girls' Schools Association.

Preliminary analysis of the findings shows that at least one O level science is required of everybody in public schools and that in almost all schools it is

There were also grave problems in the Middle East where the breakdown of the so-called Reagan plan had greatly damaged western influence in all the Arab world and given the Soviet Union a key role in negotiations for a lasting settlement to play whenever Moscow thought the time was right.

The Prime Minister had grossly misled the House last week on the Sturgart summit when she said she had achieved a settlement of the British rebate this year separate from the longer term arrangement. I do not accuse her (he said) of wilfully misleading the House but simply of a selective amnesia, a refusal to read or notice anything disagreeable to her.

Chancellor Kohl, the chairman at Sturgart, for instance, had said the proposal for a British rebate, barely half of what the Prime Minister had been promising a few months ago, was "indisputably linked with that of Community financing as a whole".

That meant in practice an increase in own resources which would be essential once Spain and Portugal joined and even more essential if there was not a draconian cut in spending. The French Prime Minister had been even more specific.

Nothing (Mr Healey went on) has yet been decided about the British rebate. All these matters will come up for discussion in December. Should there be no solution there of all the financial problems, and others, the President of the European Assembly has made clear that it is likely, whatever governments may then agree, that the Assembly will block the budget in which the United Kingdom rebate is included.

Against these events (he continued) the Prime Minister's statement and answers to questions last week as being in any sense wholly candid. She was wrong again and again in saying the agreement on the rebate was unconditional.

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Healey: Call for a freeze

security of the Falklands and would mark a change in the climate of the British nation could not have been clearer on the future of the European Community. The electorate had given overwhelming support to staying in and making the Community a reality. It had rejected the sterile alternative of withdrawal.

He hoped that the signs of fresh thinking by those contending the right to lead the Labour Party meant that there, too, the message was beginning to be understood.

The Government would set out with confidence to do what the British people overwhelmingly wanted them to do: make a success of British membership and to play a leading role in reshaping the Community for the next phase of its existence.

The election campaign had marked a change in the climate of discussion in Britain which had come at a critical moment for the Sturgart summit. That in turn had marked an important stage in development of the Community as a whole.

The settlements on budget refund since 1980 had been worth £2,500m to Britain, but the focus must be on the long term - finding a lasting solution to recurring financial problems which affected not just Britain but the Community as a whole.

That was the importance of Sturgart and why the Opposition amendment was misconceived and untimely.

The negotiation now launched to settle major problems which had been the subject of a long and too long would tackle precisely the points mentioned in the Labour amendment, the twin problems of the budget and the CAP.

The Government had its own ideas how the budget arrangements should be overhauled and in particular would like a safety net built into the Community finances so that no member state would be burdened disproportionately by its gross national product and its relative prosperity.

They should not be misled by the attractive simplicity of the phrase "own resources" which could only be achieved by the continued use of somebody else, some other institution, to the same source of resources - the pockets of taxpayers or consumers throughout the Community. Existing arrangements, based on VAT, already provided a bountiful source of revenue, and the most pressing economic need was to reduce national budget deficits.

The Government hoped to see the early accession to the Community of Spain and Portugal. Mr May Jenkins (Glasgow, Hillhead, SDP): What date has he in mind as a possible accession date for Spain and Portugal?

Mr Jenkins: I am not sure of the date, but I am sure of the need for a serious and realistic assessment of our needs and of our capacity that this Government will seek to further these aims.

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Howe: Abandon the shadow

He hoped that President Reagan's initiative could still offer a way forward in the Middle East dispute. But Britain would continue to take the active role which her interests and history dictated in searching for a solution.

The most important need for developing countries was to find markets for their goods. The key to improving their market prospects was sustained and non-inflationary growth in the industrialized countries. But for some developing countries, especially the poorest, and remained a necessity. Britain would recognize the special claims of countries with whom she had particularly close links.

Our approach (he said) would remain one of vigorous promotion of British and British interests. Our aim is security and prosperity both for ourselves and for others. It is upon the basis of a realistic assessment of our needs and of our capacity that this Government will seek to further these aims.

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Labour told to go back to the drawing board

HOUSE OF LORDS

The Labour Party should go back to the drawing board, Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, said when the debate on the Queen's Speech was resumed in the House of Lords.

Unless they could rehabilitate the picture of their party as the legitimate successors of the party of Asquith and Bevin and of Bevan and Stafford Cripps, they would go down gradually to a dwindling and extremist fringe and the mantle of constructive opposition would fall on the shoulders of the Liberal Party and the SDP, he said.

Lord Hailsham said he spoke as the oldest member of the new administration. He had spoken in every general election since 1924 and had considerable experience of being on the losing and the winning sides.

He went on: However one views the result of the last election, and without belittling the achievement of the Prime Minister and the effect of the double faults served by some senior members of the Labour Party in the course of the campaign, one cannot avoid confronting the fact that the effect of the election was a massive vote of no confidence in the Labour manifesto which surely was one of the most inept political documents of our time because of its extremism and inconsistency and because it failed to achieve the very purpose it was designed to achieve.

The battle for recovery and the campaign against unemployment must now go forward, he said. The Government believed quite simply that the best strategy was to make Britain the most efficient industrial country in the western world.

He did not regard unemployment as a single problem or a single evil. On the contrary it was a complex problem consisting of a large number of interconnected factors requiring a battery of policies to defeat it and to recover from it.

All the talk (he said) about cautiousness and lack of courage was pure self-delusion. We aim at improving the society in which we live.

We must stop living in the past and try to evaluate the consequences of the social revolution which has taken place in our time. Without a sound economic policy we will not be able to sustain our momentum.

Lord Elwyn-Jones, a former Labour Lord Chancellor, said that as when the Labour Party had been in power in 1974, the restoration of hanging would risk retaliatory violence and ruthless reprisals by IRA terrorists against British soldiers in Northern Ireland. It was a heavy responsibility for Members of Parliament to bear.

Terrorists in any case were products and others competitive products.

Mr Foot: Did she say in the manifesto that recovery would be patchy and thin?

Mrs Thatcher: There are many speeches with references to "patchy" which originated with me.

Viscount Cranborne (South Dorset, C): Has she noticed press reports about the United States Supreme Court decision about untidy taxation? Will she agree that it is likely to lead to all sorts of disadvantages for foreign companies in the United States and will she make representation to our American allies about the consequences?

Mrs Thatcher: Unemployment figures come out once a month and the last one is due out on June 30. The last figure was 3,049,000.

Mr Foot: There have been announcements of 10,000 people having lost their jobs since the election, 2,800 on Merseyside, a very serious development. Did she not discuss the matter with the CBI yesterday? Did she agree with the CBI that signs of recovery were patchy and thin? How does that accord with what she said on the same subject in her election manifesto?

Mrs Thatcher: If Mr Foot follows my speech he will realize that when I spoke to the CBI at lunch, the expression "signs of recovery are patchy" came from me. This is so and is bound to be so as some firms go ahead faster than others and some have obsolete

unlithely to be deterred by capital punishment as the hunger strikes by convicted members of the IRA in 1981 had shown. That had been of considerable propaganda benefit to the IRA; how much greater would that have been if a British huzman had hanged them.

There were two further considerations. First, the danger of inflicting a terrible and irrevocable punishment on the wrong person. There had been fatal judicial errors in the past; human judgment was not infallible and errors could occur again.

The second factor that had influenced him against the death penalty was his experience in court which had shown that jurors did their utmost to avoid convicting a person accused of murder when death on the gallows would follow. As a result more murderers had been acquitted than should have been the case.

Society diminished itself whenever it took a life. There was a need to restore respect for human life and capital punishment would not do that.

In 1981 the European Parliament had voted overwhelmingly in favour of the abolition of the death penalty and since then 15 countries had signed the protocol of the European Convention.

Do we really (he said) want to be the only country in western Europe which purports to restore the rejected and barbarous weapon of the death penalty?

Lord Kinnear (SDP) said the Government had been returned with a minority of the votes cast so the Queen's speech represented the programme of a party that had been rejected in favour of other parties by more than half the voters. That could not have happened in any other European country.

One of the results of that was that for the first time the House of Lords was more representative of the people than the House of Commons.

Lord Ogborne (Lib), in a maiden speech, said he hoped the Government would continue their commitment to the state system of education as well as to private education.

Lord Wells-Pestell (Lab) said the Government's policy had been a successful prescription for those who were better off in the community and certainly not those who were struggling to keep their heads above water.

On the general election result, he said: It may be we in the Labour Party got what we asked for. It may have been a victory for us - I hope it has - on the Labour Party, Government supporters in the Lords have a duty to watch very carefully the policies and Bills, and what those Bills mean, when they come before the House.

Mrs Thatcher: I agree. There is nothing unusual in a large number of trade unionists voting Conservative. We would never have been in government as often as we have unless that had been so. I hope they will continue to do so.

I believe they are very supportive of the 1980 and 1982 Employment Acts and I believe they will give a warm welcome to our next trade union reform when it is introduced.

Mr Robert Hughes (Aberdeen North, Lab): How does she square defending the interests of 1,800 Falkland Islanders by invoking the assistance of the South African Government, which denies freedom to 18 million of its citizens? Does this not besmirch the principle of freedom and insult those who die in the Falklands?

Mrs Thatcher: As regards the building of the new airport in the Falkland Islands, the arrangements made for people to get there to fulfil that contract are purely commercial. If it is suggesting that we have no commercial relations with South Africa whatsoever, may I remind him that people do get there to jobs at stake in the United Kingdom.

Timber-frame houses

Mr Allan Roberts (Bottle, Lab) made an unsuccessful application for an emergency debate on the use of the timber frame system in the construction of dwellings and what he said were the revelations of serious dangers and defects in this system made by Granada television's *World in Action* programme.

There were accusations of serious fire risks and the Government would be forced to prevent the continued use of the system at least until the Building Research Association's survey had been published in full. The need for the debate was urgent because the Government may be involved in some kind of cover-up.

ending the same way is one and a half times that of a single man marrying at the same age. A divorced woman is twice as likely to divorce again as her single counterpart of the same age.

Finally, there is confirmation of the seven-year itch.

The survey says teenage marriages that failed between 1980-81 lasted only nine or ten years, while those who married in their twenties and thirties stayed together another three years, and continues: "In contrast, the length of marriage ending in divorce for those who married after a previous divorce varies very little with age at remarriage, the median duration being around seven years for both men and women."

Population Trends 32 (Summer 1983) Stationery Office, £4.50.



Small is beautiful: The model makers with Alistair Courlay, third from left, the architect of the Festival Hall centrepiece for the 1984 Liverpool International Garden Festival, the model of which won the Towro Group Architects Journal award for the best model in this year's Royal Academy Summer Exhibition (our Architecture Correspondent writes).

The hall, designed by Arup Associates, is being constructed on derelict Merseyside dockland as the focus for the first garden festival in the European manner to be held in Britain. About six million visitors are expected to visit it.

Teenagers still most likely to divorce

By Kenneth Goeling

The higher divorce rate in the past decade has affected marriages of every category but the teenage bride and groom remain most vulnerable, according to new figures.

In its quarterly journal the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys says that there were more than 145,000 divorces in 1981. If that rate continued, a little fewer than three in five marriages in which the groom was a teenage bachelor were likely to end in divorce. One in two marriages of teenage brides would be over by the thirtieth anniversary.

The figures show that the proportion of teenage marriages that end in divorce is twice that for those who marry between the ages of 20 and 24.

Those who remarry after divorce are almost twice as likely to divorce again.

The chance that the remarriage of a divorced man will end in divorce is 10 per cent greater than that of a woman who remarries at the same age.

The survey confirms for the first time in British statistics, previously reached in the United States, that the chance of a divorced man's remarriage

Women, with their greater life expectancy, outnumber men at all ages higher than about fifty and generally two thirds of people over retirement age are women. The total number of people aged 85 and over is expected to increase for the next 40 years.

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Malawi goes to the polls today amid signs of struggle for succession

From Michael Hornsby, Lilongwe, Malawi

Malawi goes to the polls today and tomorrow after nearly three months of unusual political turmoil in a country that for years has been a byword for stability under the autocratic and idiosyncratic rule of Life President Dr Hastings Kamuzu Banda, one of the few pre-independence African leaders still in power.

Recent events here are widely seen as signals, admittedly obscure and confused, of a struggle behind the scenes for the succession to Dr Banda, who could well be in his 80s. (The official biography puts his age at 77, but claims no precision in the matter, saying that he was born "in about 1906".)

Malawi (formerly known as Nyasaland) gained full independence from Britain in 1964, and since then Dr Banda, who was a general practitioner in Britain for many years, has pursued a pragmatic, pro-West foreign policy, and is the only African statesman to have exchanged ambassadors with South Africa.

Although Malawi's six million inhabitants are, in terms of per capita wealth, among the poorest in the world, the country is more than self-sufficient in food.

The present tension can be traced to the return to Malawi from exile on Christmas Eve, 1981, of Dr Orton Chirwa, a former Justice Minister and

leader of the banned Malawi Freedom Movement (MFM), and his wife, Vera, in circumstances still not fully explained.

Dr Chirwa was one of six senior ministers who fled abroad after rebelling unsuccessfully against Dr Banda on a number of issues, including the slow pace of Africanization of the civil service, within a few months of independence. It was the last serious threat to Dr Banda's authority. Since 1966 the country has been a constitutional one-party state, though elections permit some choice between party candidates.

According to some reports, Dr Chirwa was lured back to Malawi on a promise of rehabilitation. Other sources believe he and his wife were kidnapped by Malawian agents. In any event, they were both detained and held under house arrest for many months before being tried and sentenced to death for treason on May 5 this year.

The trial was held before tribal chiefs and without the presence of a defence counsel in the Blantyre Traditional Court. The traditional courts were established by Dr Banda in 1969, and as Minister of Justice he decides which cases go before them. Their verdicts cannot be overturned by appeal to the parallel system of justice inherited from Britain. Instead, the Chirwas have

lodged an appeal with the National Traditional Appeal Court, the summit of the tribal system.

The sentencing of the Chirwas was preceded at the end of March by the assassination in Zimbabwe of Dr Attari Mpakati, the leader of the Socialist League of Malawi, another banned and exiled opposition group.

Two weeks after the end of the Chirwa trial Mr Dick Matenje and two other senior Cabinet ministers, Mr Aaron Gadama and Mr John Sangala, died in what the Government insists was a car accident near Mwanza, close to Malawi's south-western border with Mozambique. Both Mr Matenje and Mr Gadama had figured in speculation about the succession to Dr Banda.

Mr Matenje held the key position of secretary-general of the ruling Malawi Congress Party (MCP). In the event of the President's death or incapacity the secretary-general and two cabinet ministers nominated by the MCP's national executive committee rule as a triumvirate until a successor has been chosen by a full-party convention.

Dr Banda's preferred choice for the succession is widely rumoured to be Mr John Tembo, governor of the Malawi Reserve Bank.



S African government offices bombed

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg

Two bomb blasts early yesterday caused extensive damage to government offices in the centre of Roodepoort, near Johannesburg.

No one was hurt in the explosions which came just over a month after the huge car bomb attack by the African National Congress (ANC) on the Air Force headquarters in Pretoria which killed 19 people and injured more than 200. The ANC is believed to have

been responsible for yesterday's blasts which are thought to have been timed to coincide with the twenty-eighth anniversary this week of the signing of the freedom Charter which offered the South African Government a negotiated, non-violent settlement with its black majority.

The two blasts yesterday in Roodepoort went off shortly after midnight. Police said the bombs were placed outside the first floor offices of the

western Transvaal bureau of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

CAPE TOWN: Mr Oscar Mphahlele, aged 74, an aging trade unionist expected to die within two years, was sentenced yesterday to five years in prison on a terrorism charge, AP reports.

He was convicted of inciting a crowd to demonstrate and sing protest songs in August 1980, during riots in a black township near Cape Town.

No highway: Three people died and a man and two women were seriously injured when this bridge collapsed in Connecticut early yesterday. The 100ft east-bound section of Interstate 95, the main highway to New York City, fell into the Mianus river near Greenwich hurling lorries and cars into the water. Police were yesterday searching the river for bodies trapped in vehicles. They said they had no idea why the bridge collapsed.

Aid abducted by rebels in Sudan

Nairobi (Reuters) - Five foreign aid workers in Sudan have been kidnapped by a self-styled secessionist group, diplomatic sources said here yesterday.

The aid workers were kidnapped last Thursday in the Boma national park in southern Sudan by a group calling itself the Liberation Front of Southern Sudan.

Those abducted were two Americans, a Canadian, a Dutch national and a West German. Their names were not immediately available.

Sudan has a long history of tension between its mainly Christian south and Muslim north. The south waged a rebellion against the north from 1955 to 1972.

Last month the Sudanese Government said it had put down a mutiny in the south in which 70 rebellious soldiers were killed.

In April a group of foreign and local aid workers were taken hostage by the Tigre People's Liberation Front in Ethiopia and released earlier this month.

The sources said negotiations were going on between embassies of the nationals concerned and their captors but could give no further details.

The park is just to the west of the Ethiopian border in the south-eastern corner of Sudan, about 200 miles east of the southern provincial capital of Juba.

Cuba ready to discuss emigration

From Bernard Gwertzman (New York Times) Washington

Cuba has informed the United States that it is willing to discuss the return of some of the Cubans who came to this country illegally in 1980, but only as part of overall negotiations on normalization of emigration between the two countries, according to Administration officials.

Cuba, in a formal Note delivered on June 17, in effect spurned an official request from Washington to take back unconditionally a few thousand undesirable from the 125,000 Cubans who emigrated by boat from the Cuban port of Mariel in 1980. Most of them were Cubans who are now in American prisons or mental institutions.

The American Note said that until Cuba agreed to their return, the United States would continue to refuse immigration visas to Cubans who did not have close relatives who were American citizens.

In its counterproposal the Cuban Foreign Ministry told the American interests section in Havana that Cuba was ready to discuss conditions for normalization of migration between the countries.

If the United States was ready to discuss this on a basis of absolute equality and mutual respect, it said, the Cuban Government would accept such an initiative.

New victim of shake-up in Rangoon

Rangoon (AFP) - Major General Tin Sein, recently appointed minister of Livestock and Fisheries, has resigned from his Cabinet post along with several other high-ranking officials, according to the Burma News Agency.

The agency said Burma's powerful State Council also accepted the resignations of Brigadier General Myo Aung, Quartermaster General and former commander of the Rangoon Command, and Colonel Kan Nyunt, the military intelligence chief.

These unexplained resignations coming after last month's ousting of Brigadier General Tin Oo, a key figure in the Burmese leadership, have been gradually increasing in recent weeks, in what analysts saw as a big Government shake-up.

The latest series of resignations has brought the total number of office holders who have left their various government posts, or whose services have been terminated, to nine.

The number is expected to rise until the special People's Congress (parliament) session set for July 22 gets underway. General Tin Oo, aged 55, until last month one of the most powerful figures in Burma, was suddenly dropped from his official positions.

Shultz arrives to Indian criticism of envoy

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

Mr George Shultz, the American Secretary of State, arrives in India today to find that Indo-American relations have suddenly taken a turn for the worse.

As chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement, Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister, may feel it inappropriate for her to be seen cuddling up too close to the Americans, and India is still sore about the massive injections of sophisticated weaponry being acquired by Pakistan.

But whatever the reason, when Mr Shultz steps off his aircraft at Palam airport he will walk into an atmosphere suddenly soured by what appears to be an orchestrated campaign against Mr Harry Barnes, the American Ambassador here.

Mr Barnes, a reasonably wise career diplomat, gave an interview to two Indian journalists as part of the run-up to the Secretary of State's visit. He was pressed to explain why the United States had admitted the leaders of the Khalistan movement - expatriate extremists campaigning for an independent Sikh state to be carved out of Punjab.

Mr Barnes explained that America was an open, democratic society and allowed all kinds of political extremists to explain their views there, just like in India. "There were some people coming to India, for instance," he said, "to advocate a separate, independent Puerto Rico. But we do not go around complaining."

It sounds reasonable, but perhaps an experienced career diplomat should have known that the Indians would resent the analogy. Punjab is an integral part of the union of India, and its richest state. Puerto Rico is - in Non-Aligned eyes at any rate - a colonial appendage. The Puerto Ricans referred to came to Delhi as delegates to the Non-Aligned summit, and even if the Government had wished other-

wise that could not have been prevented. Members of the ruling Congress (I) Party in Parliament have protested vociferously about the comparison. The Delhi municipal council has mounted a campaign against the Ambassador.

Even Mrs Gandhi lent fuel to the fire by appearing to criticize the Ambassador when she returned from her trip to Europe last week.

The communist parties have of course had a field day, going so far as to suggest that the statement betrays official though covert support for the Khalistan movement.

Yesterday Mr Barnes felt constrained to issue a clarifying statement. He said: "I feel very distressed over the controversy. I was only commenting on the question which I understood to refer to the exercise of free speech in the United States and India. I was not drawing any analogy and any such interpretation is therefore incorrect."

Mr Barnes also announced a donation of 250,000 rupees (£165,000) to the Prime Minister's relief fund in response to the flood devastation in areas of Gujarat.

The dispute will be allowed to die down soon, but the fact that it had been allowed to develop with patent official encouragement is a sign of how fragile relations are.

A good deal of progress on substantive issues of difference between the two largest democracies will need to be made during Mr Shultz's short visit.

It is widely expected, for example, that some formula for providing spare parts to the Tarapur nuclear power plant, held up by the US since 1978 over what happens with the reprocessing of spent fuel, will come out of the visit. But also needed is progress on alleviating US opposition to India's attempt to get concessional aid from the Asian Development Bank and other agencies.

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The Italian general election

Ruling party at 30-year low

From Peter Nichols
Rome

Signor Ciriaco de Mita, secretary of the governing Christian Democratic Party, which suffered a serious setback in the weekend's general election, is due today to hear the views of his immediate colleagues on what the press widely describes as a political earthquake.

The fact that the country's leading party lost six percentage points to reach the lowest point of its three decades of power, is a spectacular change.

As soon as the results were known there was talk of an extraordinary national congress to review the party's position and examine at least the possibility of a change in the secretaryship. Signor de Mita did not reject the idea in informal comments yesterday.

He said: "I may have been inadequate in putting over a policy which I believe to be the right one. This policy was not mine personally and was not just an invention. It was called for by the country."

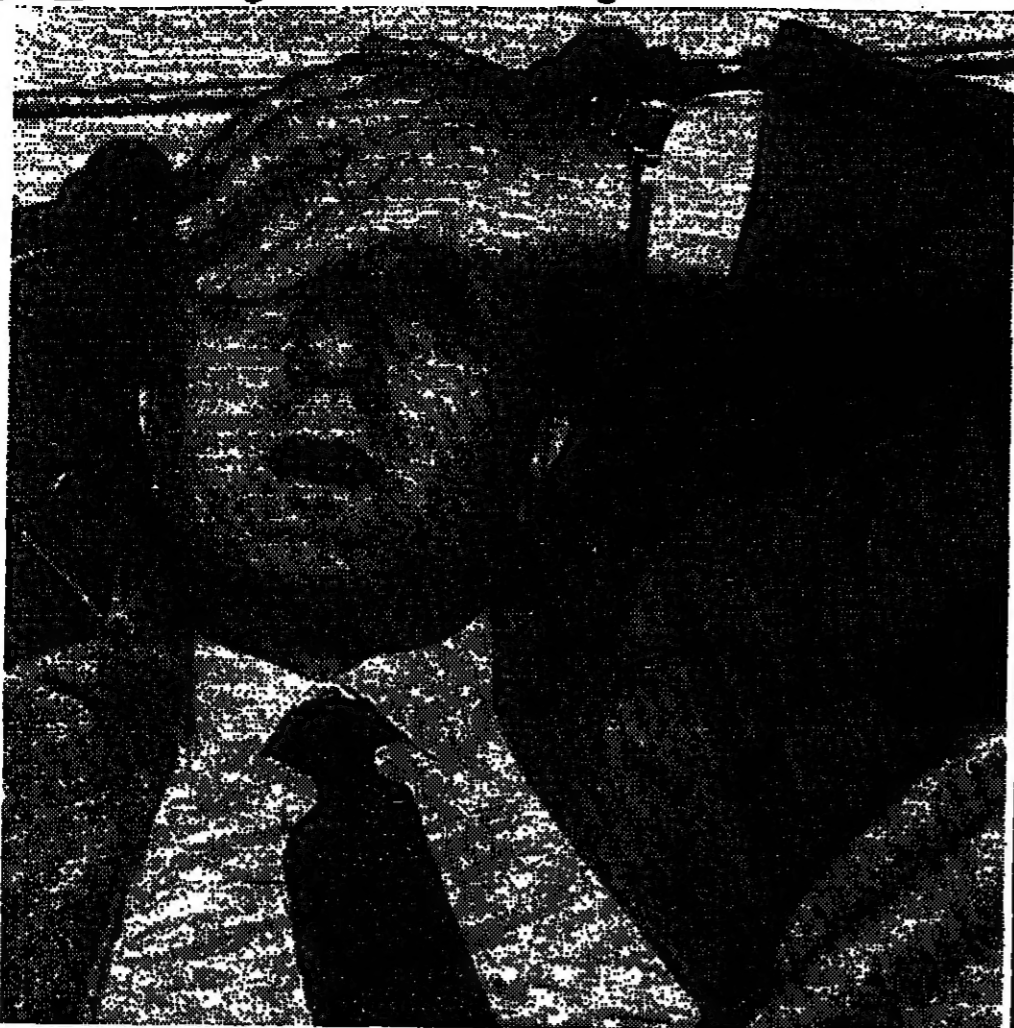
"It was a request for change which came as well from you journalists, and we as a party responded to it. Now one might think that the demand had been put forward simply for the sake of doing so."

He is expected to summon his party's national executive for a formal meeting next week. For the moment, the one type of government which can be seen to emerge from the new parliament is the same sort of coalition in power when the last parliament was dissolved.

That was a four-party grouping led by the Christian Democrats. Signor de Mita believes that the Republicans, who did well in the elections, should come back into a five-party coalition.

The differences he saw were that the coalition this time would have less parliamentary backing and the other members would have to give more thought to the problems of government, rather than leaving everything to the Christian Democrats alone.

The other three parties to which he referred as partners are the Socialists, the Social Democrats and the Liberals.



Loss-leader: Signor de Mita, the Christian Democratic leader, letting his anxiety show.

His suggestion that responsibility would have to be shared more widely could be taken as implicitly recognizing that the Christian Democrats have lost something of their aura.

The new parliament will be convened on July 15. In the meantime the caretaker coalition led by Signor Amintore Fanfani will continue to attend to ordinary administration. Signor Fanfani will no doubt follow the custom by promptly offering his resignation.

If the President decides to accept it he will be faced with renewed demands from both the Socialists and the Republicans for the leadership of the new government.

Party	Senate		Chamber	
	1983 (1979)	% of votes	1983 (1979)	% of votes
Christian Democrats	120 (138)	32.4 (38.3)	226 (262)	32.9 (38.3)
Communists	107 (103)	30.8 (31.5)	198 (207)	29.9 (30.4)
Socialists	38 (32)	11.4 (10.1)	73 (62)	11.1 (9.8)
Italian Social Movement	18 (13)	7.3 (5.7)	42 (30)	6.8 (5.3)
Republicans	10 (9)	2.7 (3.4)	29 (16)	5.1 (3.0)
Social Democrats	8 (9)	2.8 (4.2)	22 (22)	4.1 (5.6)
Liberals	6 (9)	2.7 (2.2)	16 (9)	2.9 (1.5)
Radicals	1 (2)	1.8 (1.3)	11 (19)	2.2 (3.5)
Others	7 (4)	5.1 (3.0)	7 (9)	1.5 (1.5)

He would also have to weigh the view put forward by Signor Enrico Berlinguer, the Communist Leader, that for the first time there is the possibility for the formation of a democratic government without the Christian Democrats.

Leading article, page 11
A necessary shock, page 10

Palestinians to be moved

Israel goes ahead with radical new approach on refugees

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

A confidential plan outlining a radical new Israeli approach to the problem of the more than 300,000 Palestinian refugees living in squalid camps in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip has been approved by an influential ministerial committee.

The plan, which foresees the movement of thousands of the refugees into private housing on subsidised plots of land, and renovation of many of the existing camps (there are 19 in the West Bank alone) and the movement of some to new locations, will be submitted for full Cabinet approval within the next few weeks.

It is understood that the ministers do not envisage providing Israeli finance for the ambitious and expensive scheme and hope it can be financed by international funds, both from governments and institutions such as the World Bank.

Rumours about the existence of such a plan have already caused widespread unease among the refugees, who fear that the hawthorn Begin government is working in secret on a politically motivated scheme to undermine their 35-year-old status as dispossessed persons with a right to a homeland.

In an interview with *The Times*, Mr Mordechai Ben-Porat, chairman of the Ministerial Committee on Refugee Affairs (which was established after last summer's invasion of Lebanon), disclosed that after 10 months of research, the plan was approved by the committee in a closed session last Sunday.

Among members are many leading figures in the Government, including Mr Yitzhak

Shamir, Foreign Minister, and Mr Moshe Arens, Defence Minister, so it is expected that the proposals will easily secure full government approval.

Mr Ben-Porat, the Israeli-born Minister without Portfolio, visited 15 of the camps before drawing up the plan and used his fluent Arabic to talk with some of the refugees. Yesterday, he refused to give exact details of the scheme or to say how much of it will be made public even after it has been submitted to the Cabinet.

Emotional arrival

Tel Aviv (Reuters) - Sixteen members of the Vashchenko family of Poles, five of whom spent more than four years in the basement of the US Embassy in Moscow as part of their campaign to leave the Soviet Union, arrived in Israel yesterday with their dog Volcano to an emotional welcome from well-wishers.

"The plan is to bring forward some conceptions and models to improve the life of the refugees and to show the Arab countries how the refugee problem can be absorbed."

"We are not planning to take away anyone's rights or to move them out of the area which is under Israeli control. This is a humanitarian move, not a political one."

A revealing insight into Israeli thinking was given on April 24, when the government press office published the text of an interview given by Brigadier-General Shalom Ilyia, chief of the self-styled "civil adminis-

tration" responsible for the West Bank.

"We are interested that the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (the body responsible for the camps) leaves, since it constitutes a political obstacle."

"There is a clear interest to maintain the refugee camps as evidence of the Palestinian problem, and this is a catalyst for unrest. Today we are talking with Minister Ben-Porat on a number of ideas with the intent of getting refugees to leave the camps for economic reasons."

Yesterday, the Israeli scheme was angrily rejected by a number of Palestinians approached by *The Times* in the West Bank. Mr Usama Odch, a lawyer and resident of the sprawling Dheisheh camp on the outskirts of Bethlehem, said: "We are against the outside renovation of this camp or any other one."

The status quo of the camps is temporary, according to international law. The Israelis just want to solve the problem of the refugees and ignore that of the Palestinian cause."

Supermarket bomb: A bomb exploded in a Jerusalem supermarket yesterday, slightly injuring two women, a police spokesman said, Reuters reports. The authorities detained about a dozen Arabs for questioning. The incident occurred in Rehov Hapadmah, in the western sector of the city.

Later, a mine exploded in a field outside the Marefat monastery on the road to Bethlehem, where soldiers were clearing an old minefield. Two soldiers were slightly wounded, military authorities said.

Dilemma grows over US aid

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

Israel, already the largest recipient of American economic and military aid, will soon have to seek additional US assistance simply to service its growing debts unless it is able to cut back on purchases of military equipment, according to a new report published here.

The General Accounting Office, the investigative arm of Congress, says that such a reduction will not be possible unless agreements are negotiated with Israel's Arab neighbours.

The report, the most comprehensive study to date, of American aid to Israel, says that Israel will face severe debt problems in repaying its mounting debts which total more than \$25,000m (£17,000m) since the country became independent in 1948.

Although at the moment it can just balance the \$800m it owes the US each year with

economic grants provided by the US it will not longer be able to do so by the 1990s. At that stage the US will either have to increase its direct economic support or else provide other forms of financial concessions.

The report, parts of which were heavily censored, provides extensive details of Israel's defence relationship with the US.

Israel was the first country to be exempted from paying some of its military debts when the US decided to "forgive" repayment of half its military credits in the wake of the 1973 Arab-Israeli war.

Israel is also allowed to repay its military loans over 30 years, in contrast to the 12 years allowed most recipients. For the first 10 years Israel pays only interest, and then pays interest and principal for the next 20 years. Under the current aid Bill

before Congress, Israel would have half or its \$1,700m in military loans during 1948 "forgiven" and would receive an outright grant of \$850m in economic aid. Israel would only have to repay one third of the \$2,500m it will receive in military and economic assistance in 1984.

The Israel Embassy in Washington believes the report will reinforce the point Israel diplomacy has been making for some time - that Israel needs more assistance with fewer strings if it is to maintain its position as the main defender of American interests in the Middle East.

Meanwhile, President Reagan has signed legislation authorising \$150m in economic aid to Lebanon and, an additional \$100m in loan guarantees for the purchase of American military equipment.

A peaceful anniversary in Poznan

From Roger Boyes
Warsaw

Poznan, a city distinguished by its civic tranquillity and dedication to commerce, witnessed 27 years ago scenes that were reminiscent of the storming of the Bastille.

Workers went on the rampage shouting "Bread and freedom", the prison gates were thrown open, a militia headquarters was attacked, buildings were ransacked for weapons and more than 50 people were killed, many of them by frightened policemen.

Yesterday, the anniversary of the 1956 riots, was marked peacefully. Two militia vans were parked near the cross which commemorates the fallen workers - a cross erected during the Solidarity era after pressure from the now-outlawed union - but some 150 Poles, many of them employees at the Cegielski engine factory, were allowed to lay their wreaths undisturbed.

The ceremony was seen as the first of a series of tests for the changes of approach of both the Solidarity underground and the Polish authorities after the Pope's visit to Poland.

Last year, in the first hot summer after imposition of martial law, a demonstration erupted around the cross and the authorities brought out the usual armory of water cannon and gas and baton charges were made.

Shortly before the demonstration, the Poznan party chief, Mr Edward Skrzypczak, was dismissed and replaced by a general, partly because of his plans to celebrate the anniversary - the memories of the deaths of miners shot after martial law was imposed was still fresh.

This year, the Roman Catholic Church has taken charge. It has been advising the Cegielski workers from the plant where the 1956 riots began - to commemorate the occasion peacefully.

A Mass is to be celebrated for the dead workers of 1956 and, though hands will no doubt be raised in the defiant victory salute, no trouble is expected.

It is still too early to judge whether the tranquillity in Poznan is a sign of things to come, of police moderation and the final abandoning of the undergrounds' ambitions to stir up street unrest at every symbolic anniversary.

Former press chief arrested again

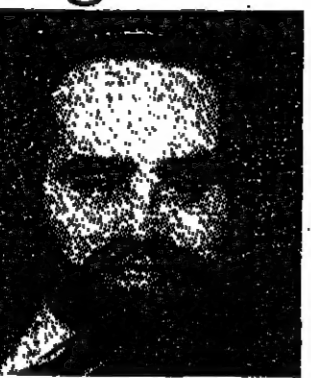
Milan (AP) - Signor Angelo Rizzoli, the former chairman of the Rizzoli publishing empire, which includes the *Corriere della Sera*, was arrested early yesterday on charges of illegal transfer of funds abroad. It was his second arrest in four months.

Signor Rizzoli was taken into custody by agents of Guardia di Finanza, Italy's customs and tax police who arrested him at his home in central Milan, on a warrant issued by two Milan judges investigating the collapse of Banco Ambrosiano, one of the largest Italian private banks. He was detained pending questioning.

Signor Bruno Tassan-Din, the former managing director of the Rizzoli group, had been arrested on the same charges earlier this month.

The value of alleged illegal funds transferred abroad is estimated to be about £16.5m. The alleged illegal transfer came to light through checks made by Italian judges on deposits in a Swiss bank.

Signor Rizzoli was first arrested with his brother Alberto last February on charges of



Signor Rizzoli: Detained for questioning

fraudulent bankruptcy. Both were released after several weeks in jail pending trial.

Signor Angelo Rizzoli, aged 39, the heir to a publishing dynasty with worldwide interests, lost power and control of the Rizzoli group, which he took over from his father in 1978, after difficulties arising from links to two big scandals. He was alleged to be a member of a secret Masonic lodge, P2, since outlawed by Parliament.

Greeks hold arms ship

From Mario Medina, Athens

The Greek coastguard is holding a small British cargo ship which was found to be carrying a large consignment of arms and ammunition without proper documents.

The ship, the 350-ton Ivy B, registered at the Port of London, was said to have originated from Izmir in Turkey. It turned up in Piraeus with supplies and repairs over the weekend. Customs officials said that under a cargo of cement

Dutch pick site for missiles

From Robert Schil
Amsterdam

The Dutch Government has designated Woensdrecht air force base in the south of The Netherlands as the site where 48 medium-range Nato missiles will be deployed if the Dutch Government decides to honour the 1979 Nato two-track decision.

In a letter sent to the Lower House yesterday Mr Job de Ruiter, the Defence Minister, described the designation of Woensdrecht as a purely technical decision - the choice of the air base in no way prejudiced the Government's final decision on whether to base the missiles on Dutch soil.

Political observers believe, however, that the decision which was originally scheduled to be taken at the end of the summer is meant as a sign of good will towards Holland's Nato partners, and to intimate that the Netherlands will decide in favour of deployment if the Intermediate Nuclear Forces talks in Geneva remain without result.

In his thought that Mr Rudi Lubbers, the Prime Minister, is in favour of taking the decision now to strengthen Dr Helmut Kohl's hand on his forthcoming visit to Moscow.

In a private letter to Dr Kohl on June 7 Mr Lubbers is said to have told him that The Netherlands would seek to follow the West German example over the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles.

MADRID: Spain's Socialist Government will not campaign either for or against continuing membership of Nato before the promised referendum, Señor Felipe González, the Prime Minister, told party members

Extradition of Bolivian requested

From Andrew Thompson
Buenos Aires

The Argentine Foreign Ministry has received a formal request from the United States for the extradition of Señor Luis Arce Gomez, the former Bolivian Interior Minister, who is wanted by a Miami court on international drug trafficking charges.

Señor Arce Gomez, a former colonel in the Bolivian Army arrived in Argentina in October, 1982. In December, the Argentine military Government granted him political asylum.

Despite this, he was arrested last month on the orders of Señor José Nicasio Dibur a federal judge. Under Argentine law, Señor Arce Gomez could be held for a maximum of 45 days while a formal extradition request was awaited. In the event, the extradition request was delivered two days before the deadline.

Judge Dibur is now studying the documents forwarded from a Miami grand jury. Señor Arce Gomez and 16 other people have been accused by Mr Stanley Marcus, a United States federal attorney, of benefiting financially from a "protection" racket offered to drug dealers sending cocaine to the United States.

Mr George Bush, the US Vice-President, took time off from diplomacy on his European tour yesterday to partner Björn Borg in a doubles match that proved conclusively that there is at least a measure of compatibility between the Reagan Administration and Socialist, neutralist Sweden.

After a somewhat disastrous first set in which Mr Bush, aged 59, seemed to be having difficulty with his serve, perhaps caused by back trouble that at one time threatened last-minute cancellation of the match, he and Borg fought back to triumph 3-6, 6-1, 6-3 over Mr Wilhelm Wachmeister, aged 60, Sweden's Ambassador in Washington, and another former Swedish champion, Jan-Erik Lundquist, aged 46.

Watched closely by gun-chewing American security men and with a police helicopter hovering over the court in Stockholm's Royal Tennis Hall, Mr Bush described the event as "the thrill of a lifetime".

Borg, aged 26, who flew to Stockholm for the match from London where he has been commenting at Wimbledon, displayed his own diplomacy when asked to comment on his latest partner's game: "It was great fun," he said, "he's very

good at the net and he hit a lot of good shots."

Perhaps it was the red, white and blue sweat band he donned for the second two sets that improved Mr Bush's game. Experts at the tennis hall had nothing but praise for the Vice-President's volley but refused all comment on his serve.

Elsewhere there were indications that Swedish-American cooperation on the tennis court is unlikely to be extended to the diplomatic arena.

After meeting Mr Olaf Palme, the Prime Minister, on Monday, Mr Bush admitted that there had been disagreement on a number of issues, principally European disarmament, US involvement in Central America and the situation in the Middle East. "We had a lively and stimulating discussion," said Mr Palme euphemistically afterwards.

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Space link by Russians a success this time

Moscow (Reuters) - Two Soviet cosmonauts delicately docked their Soyuz T9 space craft with the Salyut 7 space station and went on board, Tass reported yesterday. In April a three-man crew had failed in the docking attempt.

Tass said the Colonel Vladimir Lyakhov and Flight Engineer Aleksandrov were on board the orbital complex and feeling well.

Blast-off from Baikonur had taken place less than 30 hours earlier. Before crossing over into the 47-ton space station the crew had checked the pressure tightness of the link-up module, Tass reported.

Libya denies role in Chad

Cairo - Libya has denied direct involvement in the insurrection in Chad, but accused Egypt of preparing to intervene and said that if it did so, Libya would not stand idly by, Robert Holloway writes.

Mr Abdul Ati al-Obaidi, the secretary of Libya's foreign liaison bureau, a post equivalent to that of foreign minister, said in a telephone interview that Libya regarded Mr Koukoui Oueddei, the rebel leader and former president, as the legitimate leader of Chad.

Baby taken on freedom swim

Komiti (AP) Two Turkish political refugees with a 12-month-old baby swam across the Evros river to Greece and requested asylum. One, a housewife, was joining her husband already in Greece.

Paul Roca, a Romanian athlete who won the silver medal in the steeplechase at the weekend Balkan Games in Izmir, sought political refuge in the US embassy later.

Lichfield crash



Lord Lichfield, a cousin of the Queen, who lost two teeth when the car he was driving was in head-on collision with another in Ibiza. After treatment in a clinic for cuts, bruises and shock he was discharged but two people in the other car were hurt, one seriously. Lord Lichfield was taking photographs on the Spanish island for a car parts calendar.

Airport bomb

Frankfurt (AP) - Police dismantled a home-made bomb at Frankfurt airport, 24 hours after it was supposed to go off near a passenger terminal.

Even handover

Ankara - President Kenan Evren hands over his title of Armed Forces Chief of Staff to General Nurettin Ersin, the present Army commander tomorrow. General Necdet Uygur, deputy leader, commander and secretary-general of the ruling national security council, takes over full command of the Army.

Nato switch

Brussels (AFP) - General Cornelis de Jager of the Netherlands takes over as chairman of the Nato military council on Friday, it was officially announced. He succeeds Admiral Robert Falls who is retiring from active service.

Flood toll rises

Delhi (Reuters) - The flood toll in the western state of Gujarat mounted to more than 900 dead or missing. Thousands of people are still marooned by swirling floodwaters in the low-lying areas of Junagadh and more rain is forecast.

Defiant march

Montevideo (Reuters) - Hundreds of Uruguayans marched through the centre of Montevideo shouting anti-Government slogans on the tenth anniversary of the coup which brought the military to power.

Top balloon

Paris (AP) - Two Polish balloonists, Stefan Makne and Ireneusz Cieciak, landed in Bavaria after flying 435 miles to win the 1983 Gordon Bennett balloon race. They took off from the Place de la Concorde, Paris, on Sunday. Two American balloonists died during the race.

Salavador blast

San Salvador (Reuters) - A bomb exploded across the street from the US embassy here as the Government defied threats against a former Defence Minister by sending 21 rebel prisoners for sentencing. There were no casualties or damage.

THE ARTS

Lord Gowrie (left), in his first major interview since he became Minister for the Arts, tells Bryan Appleyard how he hopes to tackle the job

Nearer the heart of the economic debate

Arts ministers come in two varieties: high profile and low profile. Norman St John Stevas was high. Paul Channon low. On the face of it Lord Gowrie should be closer to Stevas. Educated at Eton and Balliol, he regularly inhabited the gossip columns in the Fifties and Sixties - for becoming an earl at 15, for playing a teddy boy in an Eton home movie, for marrying a former pupil at the school where he taught English. And there was his poetry ("Lord Gowrie can be amusingly world-weary and has a casual transatlantic knowingsness that is not always unattractive" - TLS).

But "seriousness" began to creep into the cuttings in the Seventies after we had all got over the break-up of his first marriage and the revelation that he had a manservant named Mr Mustard. The dilettante image began to be undermined by steady political work in the Lords. Eventually he became Minister of State for Employment and then deputy to James Prior in Northern Ireland - a role in which he now says he deliberately cultivated a high profile for political ends.

Now he is at Arts - as if his art-dealing, poetic and aesthetic past had



suddenly caught up with him. Yet, perhaps conscious that it always looks as if any MP who has been to the opera is in the running for this now peripheral post, he firmly argues that that is not the point.

"I have strong artistic taste and strong prejudices myself. But my own feeling is that if I'm appropriate at all it's not because of this background or those tastes, it is because in a number of fields I have a rather strong practical experience of the economic suburbs of the artistic centres - in the art business and the recording industry. It's important when one is arguing as a Minister, you have more credibility."

The emphasis, therefore, is to be on good sense and good management. The arts are as much part of

the central economic debate as anything else. On the basis of this analysis Lord Gowrie went to Mrs Thatcher and argued the case for moving the Ministry out of the Department of Education and Science. It is now technically under the Privy Council but, he firmly maintains, only answerable to the Prime Minister, a quality it shares with his other job as head of the Management and Personnel Office.

"That doesn't mean that Athens arrives tomorrow, but it does amount to the establishing of the Arts Ministry nearer the centre than it has ever been."

At that centre is, of course, economics. And economics these days tends to mean financial stringency and the management of deficits. There will be no significant

increase in available funds so the arts, in order to achieve any growth at all, will have to tighten up management and streamline themselves like any other operation.

"What I'm really trying to say is: all right, the arts are micro in terms of the total numbers of people or money involved or compared with other aspects of the national budget, but the problems they face are the same, whether you are dealing with the economy in its larger emphasis or with the Royal Opera House or the Arts Council. We have found enormous areas to improve our own internal procedures and my job is to continue that push within government. Now maybe government is soggier than other organizations but I suspect the other organizations are soggier as well."

The drive is on for value for money. It is a negative role but the Minister sees it as essential in order to achieve anything positive. Its emphasis may be distressing for the organizations, most of whom feel they have been on their uppers for some years now, but at least they may welcome his objectivity and commitment to the arm's-length ideology.

"They don't want to be told by the Arts Minister that they should produce better plays. If I started to be a colourful and up-front kind of aesthete I think I would run into the most furious criticisms and well-aimed brickbats."

In response to the widely-voiced suspicion that the Government has been putting its placemen in key positions in the arts he asserts that

the Tories are, in fact, "reliable and jealous guardians of the independence of these bodies" and he attacks Ken Livingstone and Tony Banks for pushing the arts towards centralized direction and political control.

Yet it is difficult to believe that the efficiency drive does not have some implications for the policy and direction of the Arts Council. Perhaps the Minister betrays himself when he points out that more emphasis on subsidising the individual artist directly would be cost-effective - "In economic terms this is attractive because a few thousand pounds can really hit the spot." Such a move, of course, would represent a significant change of direction but the Minister is at pains to stress that it is only how he would argue "if I were on the Arts Council".

Elsewhere the orthodoxy appears to prevail. He warmly endorses the controversial appointment of Luke Rintner as Secretary-General of the Arts Council and he pledges continued commitment to the growth of private sponsorship "not to relieve us of our obligations but to improve the overall picture". So, in spite of the cuttings, perhaps the profile is to be low. Lord Gowrie wants to be Minister for the Arts, implying a humbly representative role rather than parliamentary connoisseurship, a Channon rather than a Stevas.

That role may reflect a genuine analysis of what is required but it also must to some extent reflect his personal desire to remain "at the centre of the debate". Its precise implications for the arts would seem to be more of the same, though it is at least to be ditched out by a poet.

As I leave the Old Admiralty Building where the Minister now dwells, the press officer distinguishes what I thought of his boss. "Well, he's not like his press cuttings", I reply, sensing that this is what he wants to hear. "No, he's not", he agrees with scarcely disguised relief.

Television

Cosmetic changes

The Johannesburg Wanderers Club was once a strictly white preserve; now, as Ron Pickering explained in South Africa, Sport and the Boycott (BBC 1), its members "point with pride to the fact that it now has 20 blacks among its 14,000 members". That observation points to one dilemma within South Africa, and within South African sport. The Whites have been so committed to, and dependent upon, the notion of apartheid that even the smallest change is to them extraordinary. To those on the outside, it seems almost derisory - less than nothing, in fact, if it represents only a token or cosmetic change.

There is, of course, discrimination still and Mr Pickering's forceful commentary examined many aspects of it. The lack of sporting facilities within the black townships, the inadequate pitches, the occasional Black allowed to use these pitches, the nearly white gymnasiums. No wonder could the fallacy of "separate but equal" development be shown more clearly and Mr Pickering's conclusion seemed to be that, although at a professional level South African sport is becoming non-racial, at an amateur level it remains resolutely segregationist.

The problem for South Africa is that its social injustices can be seen quite clearly in a sporting context: although it was suggested that you cannot have normal sport in an abnormal society (I would like the idea of a "normal society" defined, however), the brutalities of the Soviet regime are not to be discerned, for example, in the composition of their Olympic teams.

Nevertheless sport is an indication, or representation, of a nation's culture - and that is precisely the problem. If white South Africans insist upon a policy of separate development, then genuinely desegregated sport will seem to them to be the first stage in the dissolution of that which they wish to preserve. Token changes, or changes within the context of apartheid itself, are all they can allow. The danger in concentrating upon sport alone is that it might lead to the assumption that, since it is only sport, desegregation can be accomplished with the same ease as, for example, American athletes were banned from the Moscow Olympics. If it is to be accomplished, it will only be as part of a much larger and more tortuous process.

Peter Ackroyd

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Paris galleries

Manet's awkward honesty

In some ways Manet is the most mysterious of the Impressionists. Not the obvious way, of course: to the contrary, a visitor to the great inclusive show at the Grand Palais which is how Paris marks the centenary of Manet's death may well find himself rather in the position of the man who would have liked Hamlet more if it had not been so full of quotations. There are certainly no major revelations in the way of important pictures we have never seen before (at least in reproduction), and one has to work quite hard so as not to let this slight *déjà vu* quality become a drawback to the show. It is, in any case, unavoidable: Manet was, after all (apart from Bazille, killed in the Franco-Prussian War), the earliest dead and the shortest lived of the Impressionist brotherhood, and his production was never comparable to that of, say, Monet or Renoir. In this show we have virtually all his principal works, with a very generous selection of the lesser. The question it poses is not so much whether we can find a new and different Manet as how we respond to the opportunity, for once, of seeing Manet alone and seeing him whole.

The excitement of the show does not lie on the surface, but they are very definitely there. What we see, in effect, is the birth of a modern painter. As every student remembers, and a few hold against him, Manet was the least willing rebel of all the Impressionists, the least

inclined to break with the whole Salon system of official French art, the one who most desperately wanted acceptance, respectability and his Légion d'Honneur (which he got, ironically, just before his death). In several respects Manet is the most, as we would say, Victorian of all the Impressionists. It is not really surprising that by 1907 one of Proust's characters was observing that the scandalous quality of the nude *Olympia* had evaporated and "C'est l'air d'une chose d'Ingres", or that Britons, faced with *La Musique aux Tuileries* of 1862, may find themselves ever so faintly reminded of Frith.

Probably something like that is what Manet's conscious mind wanted. But as we follow his career chronologically, from the early copies and echoes of Delacroix, Rubens, Murillo, Velasquez and Rembrandt, we see a painter driven irresistibly by what he sees, and how his own evolving sensibility forces him to see it, into a route he would rather not travel and a way of artistic life he would not have chosen at all. What is most astonishing about this grand succession of paintings is their awkward, uncomfortable honesty. It is something which emerges from the works one by one, but much more powerfully from seeing them all in context. To begin with, they are more socially than technically uncompromising: we can feel again the shock that early 1860s had been caused in the courtly circles by an unsparing image like *La*

Maitresse de Baudelaire couchée, or even by the unsettling informality of *La Chanteuse des rues*, eating cherries from a paper bag as she (apparently) enters the room. Then come the looser brushstrokes, the experiments with *plein-air* painting (a bit self-conscious, some of them look) and the final mastery of *Un Bar aux Folies Bergère* - the last thing we see as we leave.

The mystery of Manet has, in fact, been staring us in the face. It was just difficult to see it until this show brought all the evidence together. He has been described by one critic as a "peintre-philosophe", but that is probably overstating. Nevertheless, the quality of his art as shown here proves to reside not so much in the technical innovations (if, indeed, Manet himself initiated anything), nor even the quality of vision, though that is superb, but in the fundamental brainwork. We are made conscious as never before (the last major retrospective was in 1932) of the man's mind always working, always thinking its way through difficulties, always seeking ways through the labyrinth of earlier art to a new way of achieving centrality, always ready to accept the logic of his own processes, however uncomfortable. We are used to thinking of Impressionists as reactors rather than actors. But central to Manet's art is a conscious and continuing act of creation. This is a show, in parts, to ravish your senses, but



even more it is a show to blow your mind.

The Manet show runs until August 1. It makes an intriguing comparison with a show on the other side of town. Claude Monet at the Centre Culturel du Marais which runs until July 17. This also is, by coincidence, a centenary show: in 1883 Monet died and Monet entered a new lease of life by moving into what was to be his home and

one of his principal subjects for the rest of his life, his house at Giverny. The show, therefore, is limited to work Monet did after Manet's death and gives one to wonder, fruitlessly, how Manet would have developed given even half of Monet's remaining 43 years of life. Monet's development, as vividly catalogued here (with many pictures long unseen in Europe) is one of the most astonishing odysseys of modern painting, from the

conscious and continuing act of creation: Manet's *Argenteuil*

precise but generally distant notation of shifting light effects in the early 1880s right up to and through the abstraction barrier with the last *Nymphéas* of the 1920s.

The Monet retrospective of a couple of seasons back was a solid, Establishment job. This show, as usual in the Marais, is an adventure, first washing you with sound (Debussy, of course) in a blinding white space, then leading you through a maze of small, irregularly-shaped rooms which bring together variations on the same theme or offer sudden startling glimpses through a narrow opening of what is coming next. Nor does the show gloss over Monet's curious lapses: some of the paintings from the period just before his cataract operation are very unpleasant indeed, with their coarse handling of paint and billious colouring. But it must also be said that there are similar lapses of judgment even when there was nothing wrong with his sight: right next to paintings of miraculous delicacy like *Maisons à Falaise, brouillard* are the almost wilfully saw-edged paintings of rock and sea at Belle-Ile. At least, that is how I see the comparison; others, I suppose, might appreciate the extroversion of the Belle-Ile paintings and find the mist and snow scenes wishy-washy. The Marais show does not take sides, but admirably gathers the materials and leaves the judgments up to you.

John Russell Taylor

Concert

Tuckwell Quintet
St John's/Radio 3

The weather had turned round in a grey Smith Square, but the Tuckwell Wind Quintet brought the warm languor of the South of France to St John's for Monday's BBC lunchtime concert, in a delightful performance of Milhaud's suite *La Cheminée du roi René*.

Corporately they keenly sensed and enjoyed the contrasting nuances of timbre within the work's relatively narrow, understated range; individually they relished its nonchalant asides and the flavouring of its oblique modality. The movements followed each other like so many scenes from medieval street theatre, seen through the haze of time's distance. After the mock solemnity of Derck Wiggins's oboe in the opening "Cortège" came the wry antics of "Jongleurs", the barking horn and flute rousades (Barry Tuckwell and Peter Lloyd) of the "Chasse à Vaire" and the magical horn-calls of flute and clarinet (Robert Hill) in the closing "Nocturne".

The most beguiling item in the programme, though, was the Six Bagatelles for Wind Quintet, written by Ligeti between 1951 and 1953 while he was living in Hungary. They are arrangements of piano pieces in which Ligeti set himself little tests of craftsmanship on, as it were, a compositional shoestring. The first one, for instance, takes the interval of a third and tosses it into the air in synopetized fragments, piccolo cocking a snook at the chattering bassoon. In the second, stark single lines of unison and octave doublings are jotted and bent by insistent little minor second figures, and in the third an ostinato figure balanced against Pan-like strophes of song creates a fascinating sense of hovering movement in stasis. After a movement in memory of Bartók, the piano's percussive nature inspires and triumphs in the final scherzando.

Peter Lloyd bowed out and Nina Milkins bowed in for a pleasing, though little more than dutiful account of Mozart's Quintet in E flat for piano and wind, K452. The programme will be repeated on Radio 3 next Sunday at 1.05pm.

Hilary Finch

The Perfectionist
Hampstead

The hero of David Williamson's play is a workaholic university lecturer who has neglected his family for nine years for the sake of a still unfinished thesis, only to be pipped at the post by an academic rival. His response is to renounce his ambitions and set about becoming a model husband and father, whereupon life in the family becomes more intolerable than ever. Moral: once a perfectionist, always a perfectionist.

The fact that his wife appears as the narrator gives you fair warning of the story's bias. *The Perfectionist* belongs to the defensive category of male feminism, allowing women to have all the good arguments and all the sympathy while still allowing the man to hold the central place in the action.

In this case, despite the manifest intelligence of the

writing and some passages of painfully accurate comedy, the exercise is self-cancelling. Barbara, the wife, begins by saying we are about to witness an open-marriage experiment; and the play duly goes on to debate such matters as shared domestic responsibility, equal professional opportunities and extra-marital sex. But, as she happens to be married to a character like Stuart, there is never any chance that the experiment is going to succeed.

The first act (much the better of the two) takes place in Denmark where Stuart's academic workload is such that Barbara rebels and engages a male babysitter, so as to get down to her own thesis on attitudes to breast-feeding in the inner Melbourne suburbs. Eric, the babysitter, is a gentle drop-out who happens to speak six languages and play jazz piano; and the impact of this unimpaired Marxist on a household of hypertense Australian over-achievers provokes a delicious series of dislocations in their fixed routines. Also, the part is superbly played by Michael Maloney, whose minor mistakes in idiomatic English

drive Stuart even further round the bend.

Thereafter the action moves back to Australia, and a series of collisions with Stuart's parents. The design makes perfect sense. There is the overbearing barrister father (Godfrey Jackson), still bullying his boy to the top and exploiting the ex-actress wife who compensates with drink for her lost career. When Stuart turns family man, he can see them as a ghastly forecast of his own married life. But, with the disappearance of Eric, he has no real antagonist.

The other characters are well drawn and Robin Lefevre's cast (particularly Barbara Flynn as the wife) excel in standing up for themselves without sacrificing identity to anger. The same cannot be said of Paul Freeman's Stuart who, through no fault of his own, stands out among these entertaining satellites as a ridiculous, rather than a credible, character. *The Perfectionist* could have been a comedy or a contribution to the feminist debate; its trouble is that it is neither one nor the other.

Irving Wardle

Theatre

Piccadilly

Finally unveiled after three months of all-too-public postponements and rewrites, this show has a new title that still, if you pronounce it as everybody will seem to express justifiable self-doubt. The backing is American, but it is for no musical, rather for a tacky piece of dinner-cabaret à la Parisienne, that the harmlessly grandiose interior of the Piccadilly has had its stalls ripped out for jampacked tables and its proscenium and boxes crowned with gigantically hideous eyes.

I cannot say how good the dinners are now at the Crazy Horse (they are acceptable here, though dear, if you pay), but if that raised memories of the smell of dressed meat, the petulant complaints of a French couple next to you, a crowd of singing waiters surging on to the stage or converging on a convenient birthday boy with a cake and sparklers, and ladies dressed as Dietrich or a butterfly in grapes leading into a Casanova-period Venetian

scene where everybody ends up undressing, then you are not far off. A subsequent scene, where bare-breasted chorus girls in black and white feathers impersonating tigers get ordered round the stage by a black boy with a whip, shows that these producers have nothing to learn from the most tasteless soft-porn cabaret.

And who is Arturo Brachetti? His name suggests he may be an Italian nephew of a well-loved British *débauché*, but even Dame Hilda Brackett would balk at partnering a girl miming (and most of the numbers are mimed) while strung with mussel shells and seaweed. His rendering of Violetta's *brindisi* from *Traviata* suggests that he might understudy the drag singer in *A Patriot for Me* if this show closes quickly enough. His performance is an unsatisfying mixture of epicene prancing, nippy conjuring tricks, like drawing a sword through a lady or saving her in half, and technical tricks like going airborne as an angel, for which the technical staff might justifiably have demanded a curtain call as showy as his. Most of the real singing is left to

Nicola Kimber, whose legs are lovely and whose French is about as good as the songs deserve.

I was seated too close to judge, but the dancing looked sharp enough and our black waiters' performance was more fun than most up on stage. In the last resort, only a night-life punter in the £30-a-head group could say whether this is too tatty (or tatty enough) for the buying market, and the imprecise could probably have endowed an orphanage with what they spent on it.

Anthony Masters

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Dance

Symphony in D
Sadler's Wells

Having taken seven years to reach London, Jiri Kylian's *Symphony in D* has hit the town in a big way, with three different companies giving it here within three weeks. Luckily, it is a ballet that actually benefits from such exposure: every cast I have seen in it brings out new touches.

The Houston Ballet led off the series at Sadler's Wells on Monday. Nothing in their London repertoire has shown better the company's strength. The ballet is an elaborate joke about the tautness and tribulations of a ballet dancer's work. More or less everything that can go wrong does so, but it is only funny because in fact everything goes right, the false steps are impeccably done and the misplaced partnering comes off smoothly.

The joke starts with the title, the music actually being parts of two separate symphonies by Haydn, the "Clock" and the "Hum". That principle of fragmentation and juxtaposition runs also through Kylian's choreography, making the jokes look different according to how the dancers tackle their roles.

The continuous chuckles

greeting the Houston dancers in it acknowledges their stylishness, skill and engaging presentation. Ben Stevenson, their director, has built a consistently strong team. I only wish I could copy his own choreography.

But the theatrical flair that holds his *Peer Gynt* together is less apt for smaller, concentrated works.

Luckily, most of the audience responded more enthusiastically than I could to his "L". In that, an all-male cast perform energetic steps in a winsome way to crash-bang percussion, as what we are told is a tribute to Liza Minnelli. *Zheng Ban Qiao* is a tribute to an eighteenth-century Chinese painter of that name. He spent his life studying bamboo: not a subject that lends itself to dance. Li Cunxin looks alternately earnest or inspired, Janie Parker drifts through, and the ensemble wave poles or hands gift-wrapped to suggest bamboo shoots.

In the remaining work, Doris Humphrey's *Waltz Music*, women arch and lower their backs while crouching, and run in lines that meet and fall back. It is meant to suggest moving water, but either Humphrey was off form when she made it (1928) or the reconstruction does her choreography less than justice.

John Percival

Rock

Nick Lowe and
Paul Carrack
Dingwalls

Even in these times, pop music occasionally opens up to admit something that is neither self-consciously serious nor relentlessly frivolous, that believes in the ultimate power of the well-placed unison triplet, that thinks in terms of a straightforward analysis of the human condition: "She used to do the Pony, she used to do the Stroll - I knew the bride when she used to rock and roll".

Nick Lowe wrote those lines, in a song which, given time, Chuck Berry and Eddie Cochran might have composed together. He has a lot more where that came from, and we heard much of it on Monday night when he and his current partner Paul Carrack inaugurated the Capital Radio Music Festival's week at Dingwalls in front of an audience prepared to lose pounds in sweat so as to enjoy their music in the intimate context from which it sprang.

Lowe and Carrack think in three-minute chunks, and they proceeded like the best radio show you could imagine. Trading lead vocal parts, with Lowe on bass guitar and

Carrack on keyboards, accompanied by Martin Belmont's all-action guitar and Bobby Irwin's drums, they produced a beautifully varied set which made it all the more mysterious that neither has come up with a hit in recent months.

The fault is hardly theirs, since the virtues of Carrack's "How Long", which he sang with Ace, and Lowe's "Cruel to be Kind" persist in their more recent compositions. Who could resist Carrack's white soul delivery of "Lesson in Love", "Always Better With You" and "I Need You" (this last a perfect Lowe-penned pastiche of Smokey Robinson's compositions for the Temptations) or Lowe's current single, "Ragin' Eyes", a simmering country rocker more potent than anything the California cowboys can invent?

This concert also included "Burnin'", Lowe's aptly titled rockabilly piece; the Mose Allison-styled "Once is Too Much", a pleasing treatment of Wilson Pickett's "634-5789"; and a lengthy dub-reggae coda tacked on to "How Long", featuring Belmont's most eloquent work. The music had the rancorous glare of fairground and the introspective wonder of the bedroom. Danette: emotional dynamite.

Richard Williams

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VICTORIA & ALBERT MUSEUM

Showdown at County Hall

The GLC and its controversial overlord Ken Livingstone are under threat. As the Tories talk of abolition, David Walker looks at how the authority spends its money, and why Mrs Thatcher is gunning for it

The Greater London Council has two faces: Kenwood as well as Ken Livingstone.

On one side is a benign public authority which helps keep life in the capital civilized. It runs the computer that makes the traffic lights change colour in sequence along the Cromwell Road, renews the gaskets on the fire brigade's pumps, replaces the lavatorial tiles along the Rotherhithe Tunnel, promotes Purcell at the Queen Elizabeth Hall and screws up blue plaques to dead dignitaries.

The other GLC is sometimes less visible, but often much more controversial. It spends large sums on "planning", shuffles public money from ratepayers to the London Lesbian and Gay Centre, and meets on the third Tuesday of the month in a Parliament-sized debating chamber to bicker and swap rhetoric between the parties in front of half a dozen yawning members of the public.

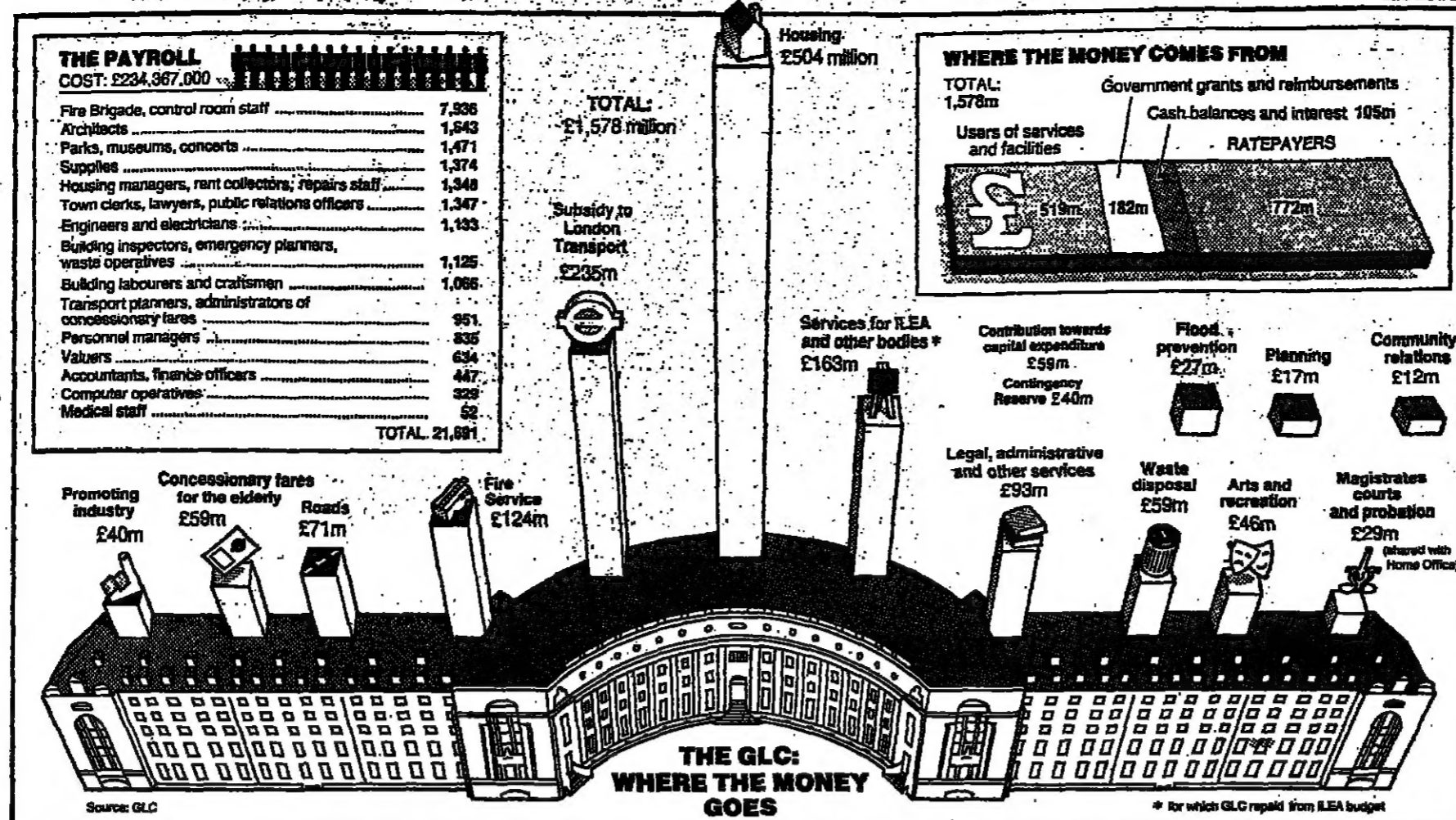
When there is talk of abolishing the GLC - as now, though not for the first time - ask, first, which of the GLCs is for the chop. Stop the Kenwood open-air concerts on warm June evenings and middle-class amenity suffers; close down the Woolwich Ferry and a lifeline in a neglected part of south-east London is cut. But abolish the job of the "chief economic planner" and who will care? End those County Hall shenanigans that pass for local democracy at work and how many Londoners will even register the fact?

Joe Public or Ms Londoner cannot go far outside their doors without the GLC's functions making some impact. In Tower Hamlets and Thamesmead, in fact, the GLC may be a Londoner's landlord.

In the street, the GLC sited the pedestrian crossing he uses to get to the bus stop. His red bus journey is subsidized from rates the GLC collected. The council painted the white lines that mark the bus priority lane; its engineers periodically inspect the bridge that carries the bus over the Thames.

In the office, our Londoner's safety depends, in part, on inspections by GLC firemen. His waste paper ends up - after collection by the borough council - at a GLC transfer station, eventually to be burnt or buried.

At the weekend, the GLC provides football pitches (231 in all), adventure



playgrounds and piers for the pleasure craft on the Thames. It runs the "culture bunker" on the South Bank and subsidizes the Museum of London.

The organization which provides these services will have, during 1983-84, a gross turnover of about £1.5 billion. Its County Hall cousin, the Inner London Education Authority (which is, legally, a sub-committee of the GLC, but which in practice is a separate organism), costs another £1.1 billion. Over in St James's is the headquarters of the third arm of the London municipal body, London Transport. Its revenue budget in 1983 is about £750 million, of which the GLC supplies £235 million. By law the GLC has to approve LT's budget and its major spending decisions, though otherwise LT runs as an autonomous body.

The centre of the GLC empire is County Hall, built in the 1930s by Herbert Morrison and still redolent in its wood-panelled massiveness of a bygone era when people were proud of their councils. Joe Public rarely walks the many miles of County Hall corridor, which is as well because he would be beset by several nagging questions. What do all the people behind these wooden doors actually do? How much of the £770m contributed by ratepayers to the GLC's coffers sinks into this bottomless bureaucratic well?

The firemen, the barrier-builders and the park keepers are the visible GLC. But in County Hall are the hidden functionaries: for "members' services" (£3m); the "policy and intelligence programme group" (£169 strong) which is in addition to "economic policy analysis" (cost £2m). The less visible GLC includes millions of outstanding loans to housing associations, which the Strongbridge

affair has shown to be a risky use of ratepayers' money. And at the top of the pile are the politicians, 92 elected for single-member areas based on the parliamentary constituencies, who are provided with secretaries, phones and facilities that MPs across the river at Westminster do not have.

How will the problem of the two GLCs be resolved by those civil servants who, according to the Queen's Speech, are now busy working on proposals for abolition?

The table gives a rough guide to GLC functions. Some, like the Thames barrier, are indisputably London-wide. Whoever occupies County Hall, some public body will have to meet its debt interest and carry out its maintenance - and that of the Thames bridges.

Some GLC functions, like parks, are shared with the borough councils and could be allocated to them. Camden Council, for example, maintains Waterlow Park, 350 yards away from Hampstead Heath, which belongs to the GLC. Why not give the heath to Camden? In theory the fire brigade could be split into 32 parts - more likely the government would put it under the Home Office, like the Metropolitan Police.

Other GLC functions could, were Mrs Thatcher to follow the advice of some of her radical-right advisers, be

privatized. Let Londoners cease to get their Beethoven and Bartok on the cheap: invite an entrepreneur to bid for the Festival Hall complex.

But will abolition of the GLC save money? Privatizing the Iveagh Bequest or economizing on old people's travel would save, but would also be controversial. Some £80m could be saved - at a proverbial stroke - by repealing such Livingstone innovations as the GLC's community relations and industry and employment programmes. In large measure these consist of grants to "voluntary" groups or provide employment for highly-paid County Hall functionaries (whose number has increased this year by 800).

At a guess, some 9 per cent of the GLC rates bill (which costs an owner occupier more than £3 a week on average) could be saved without much inconvenience to the Londoner (albeit with some squealing by recipients of grants). Save a further 16 per cent by ending the GLC's housing function - but the cost would have to be borne by the boroughs such as Tower Hamlets and Greenwich which would assume the responsibility, and besides there is still debt interest to find. For the rest, major savings can only come from cuts in the subsidy to London Transport or employing fewer firemen. Or letting the traffic lights go on the blink.

GLC Function	London-wide	Could be transferred to boroughs	Could be candidates for privatization
Fire	●		
Waste disposal		●	
Flood prevention/ River Thames	●		
London Transport subsidy			●
Roads, crossings	●		
Housing	●		
Arts and recreation			●

Alternative models in the US and France

New York: local power

"Mr New York" is the city's directly-elected mayor, Ed Koch, who stood down from Congress to run for what is considered a more influential position. As in London, elections are on party lines. Together with an elected city council, the mayor is responsible for education and the other major municipal services. The federal government and the state of New York have only a minimal involvement. Administration of services is handed off to professional managers, except in the vital areas of finance, where there is a directly-elected controller. Public transport is run by a nominated metropolitan transit authority. "New York's finest" - the city police - are part of the mayor's responsibility, too. A consortium of banks and financial institutions keep a close watch on city finances through the Municipal Assistance Corporation, which stepped in during the 1970s to rescue New York from bankruptcy.

Paris: central government

Despite recent moves to give some power to city authorities, Paris is closely supervised by the French government. The government appoints a prefect for general administration in the Paris area and another prefect to run the civil police. Another government official has extensive delegated powers over planning, and major projects - such as the Les Halles/Pompidou Centre development - are financed and supervised by the government. Paris does have an elected mayor, like other French cities, who is elected on party lines. In the French tradition the mayor, Jacques Chirac, is also a member of the parliament and, without possessing much formal power, is able to act as an advocate for the city's needs. Public transport, heavily subsidized, is run by a special authority with no elected members. Major services, such as education, have never been the concern of the city.

The Livingstone factor...

The Greater London Council's fate was sealed not when Mrs Thatcher won her second term but a decade ago in a never-ending series of hearings on a massive document known as the Greater London Development Plan.

Intended to be the blueprint for the capital's future, pinpointing growth centres and drawing cross-town routes, the plan was still-born. The oil-price boom, recession and the rejection of Maplin as the site of a third airport helped kill it.

But the main reason behind its failure went deeper. It was the GLC's lack of power. Called a "strategic" authority by the 1963 London Government Act which established it, the GLC could not compel either the boroughs below it or the government above it. And when regional planning went out of fashion in the mid-1970s, the council was left with only a residual role.

Even its conception was the result of a compromise. The Tory government of the day wanted to kill off the perennially Labour-controlled London County Council, which covered the inner area, but did not want to offend the powerful suburban counties and extend the GLC boundaries to the limits of the conurbation. The GLC could not be trusted with running the Metropolitan Police, which remained under central control and when, in 1969, a Labour government gave the GLC responsibility for London Transport's finance, the council booted the job.

The GLC became a classic instance of a pendulum authority, veering from Conservative to Labour every four years. One of the sharpest changes occurred in 1973, when, upon Labour's assumption of power, a Con-

servative plan for a "motorway box" in central London was immediately scrapped.

Abolition of the council has now become practical politics for two reasons. The first does Mrs Thatcher's government little credit. In 1979 she was faced with implementing a rash promise she had made in 1974 to do away with household rates; ministers were set to work. Months later grand rates reform was as far away as ever and - so as to be seen to be doing radical things with an expensive authority enjoying few friends - abolition of the GLC, together with the metropolitan counties, was suggested to fill the gap.

Abolition had been talked about previously, in a desultory way, until a Conservative elder statesman, Lord Marshall, did a study which concluded there was a case for keeping the GLC.

Mrs Thatcher, so we are told, has not finally given up on rates reform. Meanwhile, abolition got on the political agenda for her second term of office.

What clinched the argument against the council was Mr Ken Livingstone.

At County Hall the Livingstone phenomenon at first meant, in the words of Miss Valerie Wise, the house feminist, "sitting at a life-size Monopoly board". But there followed the Law Lords' rejection of the GLC's cheap fares scheme and legal objections to Labour's complicated plans for enterprise boards and industrial regeneration.

One of the most striking aspects of the Livingstone regime has been its unparalleled gener-

osity with grants of money to groups of all kinds, with the effect of building a stage army of people who derive their livelihood from the GLC but do not appear on its employment list.

In the two years since he attained power Mr Livingstone has made himself - or been made, since he has had spectacular attention from the mass media - into a national celebrity.

Some would claim he is the best-known socialist politician in the country. He certainly is a vocal affront to the Government's policies of municipal economy and financial prudence.

Mrs Thatcher has little to fear from the GLC's Conservatives. In recent years they have been riven, and only last week they lost three of their members after criticisms of their role in the management of housing associations to which the GLC had lent money.

The London boroughs' attitude towards County Hall is equivocal. The Tory boroughs, led by Kensington and Westminster, have for some time been agitating for the end of the GLC and its precept - the amount the boroughs have to collect from ratepayers, on its behalf. The Labour boroughs, especially those in the centre, defend their party colleagues at the GLC for their role in transferring resources from rich to less well-off parts of the capital. But even they are often critical of the duplication of planning and road management functions with County Hall.

One thing is certain: the day Mrs Thatcher's Government abolishes the GLC, the only people who will be on the streets will be Mr Livingstone and Labour Party politicians. The public will not be moved.

- London needs a voice like other major cities
- Services should be democratically accountable
- Major services such as fire need to be run on a London-wide basis
- Ken Livingstone could be replaced by a Tory at a future election

- Abolition would save money
- The GLC duplicates services with the boroughs
- It lacks the power properly to be "strategic"
- The GLC will be inefficient whichever party is in control

moreover... Miles Kington

Do you read me, Luton Airport?

For many of us, sitting around at Gatwick or Luton airports on our holidays is the only chance we get to catch up on current reading. Here is a selection of new summer books which will fit neatly into hand luggage or, later, airport litter bins.

Starving Makes You Fat (Dutch Elm Books, £6.95). Geoffrey Cannon has evolved the amazing theory that going without food altogether makes you put on weight. He has studied the case histories of 50 political figures who went on hunger strike but then went on to gain weight when their demands had been met. At least two of them became president of their country. Cannon's conclusion: don't fast unless you take politics seriously.

Terrorism Makes Yasser Arafat (Chateau Windus, 1983). Richard Wunderkind traces the decline of Arafat's power in the past year and evolves the amazing theory that it is entirely due to demoralization, caused by people constantly coming up to him and saying: "I'm Yasser, Gizza job, I can do it." This goes against the normal theory that his decline is due to wearing pyjamas and never shaving. Either way, it is a sombre study of a once powerful man ousted by younger, more fiery rivals.

The Battle For The Sunday Times (Observer Gossip Team, £3.50). A hastily produced volume covering the bloodless coup whereby strong man Frank Giles was ousted by fiery, thrusting 23-year-old Andrew Neil, in an effort to get down the weight of *The Sunday Times*. It failed disastrously; the paper is still grossly obese and weighed down by unread sections.

The Battle For Private Eye (Military Study Unit, £15). A sober but gripping study of last week's bloodless coup in which elder statesman Richard Ingrams was ousted by seven-year-old Ian Hislop, dynamic ex-editor of the *Economist* *Koonin* *Kuts* Section. The conclusion of the 100-page study is that thrusting, fiery young men will always, with the proper tactics, take over an ailing command. This is followed by a hastily written appendix covering Ingrams' return from holiday to take over from the ailing, worn-out seven-and-a-half-year-old Hislop.

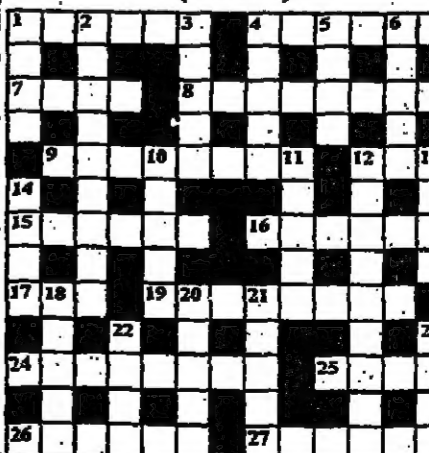
Running Makes You Go Backwards (Hamilton House, £8.50). After a lifetime study of running, Geoffrey Cannon has come up with the revolutionary theory that, although the vast majority of joggers go forwards, running backwards may actually be better for you. By exercising seldom used muscles, it has a more immediate effect on the body and does wonderful things to the metabolic rate (there is a diagram). In time it may lead to your becoming editor of *The Sunday Times*, though Mr Cannon is too modest to stress his own candidature.

The History of St Frank-Giles-in-the-Strand (Benjamin Press, £20). This wonderful old structure receives a sympathetic treatment, combined with an appeal for more money now that it is not so often used. There is a drawing.

My Yorkshire (Riding Press, £7.95). Roy Hattersley puts forward a persuasive argument for his election as leader of the Yorkshire Writers Party, ahead of such fancied candidates as Keith Waterhouse, Michael Parkinson, Fred Trueman, etc. His claims to have the biggest collection of tram tickets in the country are not in doubt; more problematical is his insistence that only writers born in Yorkshire are qualified to captain or even join the party. This seems a deliberate ploy to disqualify the hugely popular James Herriot. There is a photograph of a gob-stopper.

Travel Gets You Nowhere (Stationery Press). Geoffrey Cannon has spent a lifetime going all over the globe; now he concludes that he might just as well have stayed at home for all the effect it had on his weight, knowledge or indeed chances of editing *The Sunday Times*. His conclusion: you can learn much more about the world by reading about it than going there, especially by buying books like *Travel Gets You Nowhere*.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 92)



- ACROSS:
- 1 Streams (6)
 - 4 See (6)
 - 7 Wheel spindle (4)
 - 8 Near (8)
 - 9 Outdoor grill (8)
 - 12 Doctor of philosophy (2,1)
 - 15 Jail (6)
 - 16 Emergence (6)
 - 17 Bashful (3)
 - 19 Many (8)
 - 24 Block (8)
 - 25 Banking system (4)
 - 26 Increase (4,2)
 - 27 Mourning (6)
- DOWN:
- 1 Thoroughfare (4)
 - 2 Rudeness (9)
 - 3 Umbrage (5)
 - 4 Jewel (5)
 - 5 Rhine wine (4)
 - 6 Meal (5)
 - 10 Sunburnt (5)
 - 11 Longing (5)
 - 12 Prejudgement (9)
 - 13 Prescribed portion (4)
 - 14 Heroic poem (4)
 - 18 Eye socket (5)
 - 20 Seize (5)
 - 21 Lead (5)
 - 22 Surmounting (4)
 - 23 Arrow (4)

SOLUTION TO No 91:
ACROSS: 1 Marrow 5 Bogy 8 Twang 9 Rollmop 11 Sympathy 13 Fitts 15 Spadework 18 Roust 19 Assembly 22 Placate 23 Wrath 24 Fecl 25 Soothe
DOWN: 2 Alarm 3 Rig 4 Worthlessness 5 Belt 6 Gimmick 7 Stash 9 Part 12 Ajar 14 Pole 15 Sausage 16 Trip 17 Lethe 20 Beach 21 Tail 23 Who

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سكزا من الاصل

JOANNA LUMLEY'S DIARY

Of maxi-jodhpurs and Denver boots

I parked very near the shops... well, on the pavement outside, to be exact... and cantered inside. In these days of restricted parking and Denver Boots, I find it is often safer to drive straight to your destination, nip in, nip out, and speed off. The lack of logic in the application of the Boot astounds me: if the car is so dangerously parked, is causing such congestion, why would it be to the spot for two or three hours? I must say they are quite a gay colour... but I digress. Inside the shop, which was having a sale, I had climbed into a pair of white, sawn-off jodhpurs which, not displaying tuffly enough their size of the label, were far too big. Suddenly the manageress cried "Look out! Traffic warden! run!" "But..." I said, pointing at the trousers. "Run!" she repeated. Pausing only to throw on a surgeon's shirt and some dark glasses, I galloped out, activated the



machine and parked by the dustbins in the next street. As I walked back past a pavement cafe, I was aware that all eyes were on my vast dark boots and the enormous amount of sale labels fluttering off them waist, neck and sleeve. When I got back, it appeared that the young warden would have been happy to leave me in my safe, illegal position for the time it would have taken me to de-breek and say so.

My beloved Aunt notched up three score and ten on Thursday, which is difficult to believe as she is still whistled at by drivers as she vaults on and off buses. We celebrated with a surprise party, some of us were expected, but the secret guests made very satisfactory entrances and were greeted with cries of amazement and displays of affectionate disbelief. We dined at a favourite restaurant, ate sumptuous fare, propped our elbows on the table. The Aunt, who has hitherto always seemed in command of her marbles, said to no one in particular: "Oh, darlings, it's just like that programme Jo does... This is Your Bluff".

Diddle-dum on a good train to Bournemouth to see a dear one in his summer show at the Pavilion. Maybe it was the baking, hazy sunlight or the bland blue waste of the sea: whatever spell Bournemouth wove, I was caught in a trice in its arachnean net. We set off to see Corfe Castle, windows wound down in the small car, arms already going brown in the sun. The great jagged ruins loomed above us as we parked in a leafy lane, and walked under the ramparts along a shady footpath in flowery solitude. This is the way to see castles! Imagining them as they were before the

philistine Cromwell reduced them to rubble, contemplating in silence the stony strength of the architecture. We turned the corner and came upon several school outings, two groups of foreign visitors and squadrons of toddlers. The school children were the first to spot us. "Hi de hi Sapphire," they yelled, getting us both in one, as it were. We puffed on up the crumbling masonry with set smiles, and gazed across the sleeping countryside far below. "Cooce Purdey," said a face a foot away, framed in an archway. "Hi de hi!" As we stumbled hastily through the castle gates into the village, the air rang with boots of recognition, the towers bristled with beady eyes.

Another trip to Dorset - West, this time - to stay with favourite cousins on a small farm, deep in a lush green valley with a trout pond, and surrounded by hills covered with gorse, foxgloves and rabbits. Dine on home-grown everything. Sleep like the dead: rise early to help feed the chickens and geese, ducks and bantams. Catch horses and ride round farm. Change into silk dress, put on face and drive to Yeovil to open Scout Fayre. Walk through guard of honour cubs, while band plays. Speeches of welcome and then judge baby competition. (This was the only bad bit of the day: how can you judge babies? They can't even give a button, but the anxious faces of the parents still haunt me. When I was a baby, I could easily have been given to a zoo). Stroll around stalls: buy basket, child's cardigan, necklace (30p). Five on a Secret Trail, pencils, scones, the lot. Win Granny doll in lucky draw. (Actually, I don't think I did win it: I think they gave her to me to make up for my bad luck in black cloths of home lucky draws.) Farewells, drive back to the Smoke, with brown eggs, sponge cakes and flowers.



This summer weekends are full of fests, fairs and open days. On Sunday Battersea Park jammed with would-be mountaineers and reggae bands on the Capital Venture Day, last week the long hot day at Chessington, where the police and the Variety Club played co-hosts to 13,000 children. On Tuesday, we have a rather smaller occasion: the launch of the appeal for Chiswick Family Rescue. I went down to the Refuge on Friday to help with the television film and saw again the crammed, dingy rooms, the hopeless inadequacy of the kitchen, the bedrooms where damp bunks jostle babies' cots, the broken windows and bare light bulbs. One small boy followed me around, watching me closely. You look different from a month ago," he said, looking critically at the vogueish plait at the back of my head. "Last time you were younger."

FIRST PERSON

Veronica Stokes's daughter walked out of hospital to try to die, and no one could stop her

It was not just the knowledge that my daughter was missing that chilled my blood that hot summer evening last year. It was the realization that the hospital, where I thought she was being safely looked after, had let her go. The fact that they had been obliged by law to let her discharge herself nearly led to her death later that night.

Jane had been ill for some time. Recurrent eating problems of anorexic type, interspersed with periods of depression had plagued her late teens and young adulthood. Last winter she had been further weakened by glandular fever, and urged by ourselves and her London GP, she had been attending the psychiatric department at a nearby hospital on a weekly basis. The summer months had seen little improvement in the depression. Life at work had become more uncertain, and redundancies were cutting into the staff at the office where Jane worked. The fact that her younger sister, Anne, had recently married seemed only to rub in her own problems.

Then in July came a devastating family blow - my husband and I were both unexpectedly made redundant at the school where we worked, and were obliged to move from the house which had been home to all the children almost as long as they could remember. We moved to our new home, an old thatched cottage, on an oppressively hot day towards the end of the month. Anne and her husband, John, had come down from London to help, bringing Jane with them. All day long, as we sweated in and out with our belongings, she lay face down under a tree on the lawn, saying she wished she were dead. Over the next few days, things got steadily worse.

Each morning she would say, as if in the grip of some compulsion, that she could not, would not, live out the day. She seemed driven out of her mind by black clouds of horror beyond her control. It was as beyond our limits to cope as day after day we tried everything to help her, from hours of sympathetic and loving listening to more practical methods such as long swims and walks.

Feeling out of our depth, we took her to our own local doctor. He assured us that it was highly unlikely that she would actually attempt or succeed in committing suicide, and prescribed anti-depressants. We got the distinct impression that we were over-reacting, in his view. I was not convinced, and became increasingly anxious if I called her and got no reply from her room. At the end of the week she decided to return to her job, and with considerable misgivings we saw her on to the train.

Coping with a death wish



willingly, at the end of a week in which she had alarmed her office companions by talk of throwing herself from the windows, and distressed her boss by saying she would never see him again as she would be dead by Monday. We felt relieved that Jane was in safe hands at last, and would now begin to receive appropriate help. On the Monday I went up to London to visit her. Anne and John gave me supper, and we walked to the hospital. It was then that I learned that my gravely depressed, suicidal daughter had left the hospital at lunchtime. Discharged herself, with their consent. A nurse even got out a rule-book to show me that they had no way to stop her. I felt a rising tide of panic. "But why weren't you TOLD?" "She's over age, and didn't ask for anyone to be told."

Horrible fantasies raced through my imagination

How do you start looking for someone who is missing in central London? You ring the Metropolitan Police with a description and list her as a missing person. You ring everyone you can think of who might have seen her. You know Jane had already been missing for eight hours. We returned to the house and searched her bedroom for any clue that she might have returned. But Anne could tell at a glance that nothing had been altered or disturbed since Jane left for the hospital. We walked rather desperately round the rest of the house; anything to be occupied. The three other tenants were away on holiday - two of the rooms were cleared, the other locked. It was a stifling hot night, and seemed to get more and more oppressive as the hours dragged on. I thought of telephoning my husband, but de-

cided against it. What could he do, far away in Hampshire? After all, Jane might yet walk in... Around midnight, we decided to try to get some sleep. John and Anne went to their room upstairs, and I sat down on the sitting-room sofa. I wanted to hear any sound of a key in the front door lock. Between midnight and four am every horrible fantasy raced and tumbled through my imagination. I saw a body dragged from the Thames... mangled on a railway line... perhaps worst of all, a lonely figure just lying somewhere. I pictured a funeral; and the empty place at Christmas dinner.

At four am, I heard someone in the bathroom above. Then footsteps, and silence once more. Maybe Anne was awake too. I decided to make a cup of tea for us both as I had had enough of my sleepless vigil and I went upstairs to see who wanted tea. On the landing, I could hardly believe my eyes. The door to Jane's room was open, the light was burning. Jane herself was lying on the quilt, fully dressed. I rushed in, gabbling with relief. "Darling, where HAVE you been? Are you all right? When did you get in? How did you open the front door so quietly?" She answered quite slowly. "I've been upstairs in Peter's room. I locked myself in when I got back from the hospital. I've taken such a lot of pills, and I do feel sick."

She had been lying upstairs for about ten hours, after taking dozens of aspirin and some paracetamol and half a bottle or so of vodka. It didn't take long for the ambulance to arrive, and we were soon in the casualty department of the nearest hospital - waiting while the necessary procedures were carried out. The nurse told me that she had seen a girl kill herself with a smaller dose - luckily Jane was strong. Paracetamol was the main danger, as it can cause liver damage. She would have to be on a drip and watched carefully for a day or two. Later, in the ward, Jane would only whisper: "I wanted to die... I still want to die."

hospital, and I returned home for the weekend. A friend's daughter was to be married, and we had promised to help with the wedding. We didn't want to let them down - my husband was taking the photographs, and we were having the bridegroom and best man to stay. I sat through the wedding blinking back my tears, watching a happy girl of Jane's age on her great day. As soon as we got home from the reception we rang the hospital for news. They were sorry, they said, but Jane had discharged herself that afternoon; had returned to her lodgings and taken another overdose, where a fellow lodger had discovered her. She was now, they believed, once more in the casualty department of another hospital receiving emergency attention.

Our feelings this time were nothing short of despair. How could we ensure her safety? Luckily we had Jane's GP on our side. At his request, a conference was set up at the hospital consisting of the consultant psychiatrist, a deputy psychiatrist, a psychotherapist, a nurse, Jane's GP, and ourselves. The consultant was patient and charming. He explained that "sectioning" a patient, which means signing an order confining them to the hospital, was completely against his principles. Surely we could not possibly want our daughter detained against her will? She must be responsible for her own actions.

I began to feel I must be mad myself

We felt that this was our last chance to get Jane somehow kept safe until the nightmare compulsion to kill herself had passed, as it surely must, given time and help. We said we didn't care who was responsible - all we wanted was our daughter alive and safe. We pointed out that under the present circumstances it was impossible for us to lead any semblance of a normal life; we were obliged for our own peace of mind

to ring the hospital several times a day to check that Jane was still there (as the hospital were not prepared to tell us unless we asked) and to hold ourselves ready to dash 70 miles to London at a moment's notice. All the while we pleaded, Jane sat in the room listening - or half-listening - a pathetic figure in her dressing-gown. If she was in a state fit to take decisions, I began to feel I must be mad myself.

At last the psychiatrist leaned forward and gave us his decision: he was prepared to do a compromise deal with Jane and ourselves. He asked her outright whether she would be prepared to give him a promise not to discharge herself from the hospital again. Jane replied that she would try, but she couldn't absolutely promise because the overwhelming urge might sweep over her again. Very well then, the psychiatrist replied, in that case he would leave orders that if she tried to discharge herself, he was to be sent for personally to try to dissuade her. If he failed, he would then sign a temporary section order which would in effect confine her to the hospital for 28 days. It was as though we could actually breathe again for the first time since she had entered the hospital.

This was not the end of Jane's suicidal phase. She is in another hospital now, still fairly depressed, and will probably remain there (at her own choice) for some months. But at least she has had the chance to get through the period of acute danger. And we can begin to hope again.

We all know the risks and evils of the system in some other countries, where people can be incarcerated for years in mental hospitals against their will, merely because of their political beliefs, or on the pressure of some vindictive relative. Last summer we saw the other side of the coin; how, in this country, our respect for the freedom of the individual can sometimes lead to the very brink of tragedy for that individual and his or her family. It is the price we seemingly must pay for the principles we hold so dear. For us, this year, the price became nearly too high.

Family policy test

COMMENT

As the political dust settles, what substantial proposals will emerge from the Government's leaky Family Policy Group? Certainly, as a new report from the Stat Commission on the Family shows, any worthwhile "family policy" would place the needs of one parent families near the top of its agenda for the 1980s. Yet, a combination of economic recession, public spending constraints and a return to so-called Victorian values could make this a grim decade for the growing number of such families. Indeed among one of the many batches of recently leaked documents - that concerning the possible means-testing of child benefits - was a reference to support for such families as "subsidizing immorality and illegitimacy". What are the facts? Between 1971 and 1981 the number of one-parent families increased from 570,000 to about one million, and the number of children involved grew from one million to approximately 1.5 million. Today about one in eight children lives in one parent families.

How do one parent families fare? In financial terms the situation is bad: about 47 per cent of one parent families have incomes below, just at, or only 20 per cent above the most visible indicator of this fact. Unless social trends are understood and acted upon, too many children - the innocent victims of change - suffer from poverty, squalor and deprivation.

Malcolm Wicks

The author is director of the Centre for Family Policy Studies (One Parent Families: Parents, Children and Public Policy, by Jennie Popay, Lesley Rimmer and Chris Ridd, published by The Family Commission on The Study, price £4.25, including p & p) available from: 3 Park Road, London NW1 6XN.

TALKBACK

Service with no smile

From Mrs L. F. Wood, 8 Beadon Road, Bromley, Kent

I read with interest your article "Flagging round the flag" (Friday Page June 10) because for several years I too was a Foreign Service wife. While agreeing with many of the points made about the problems encountered, my experience would make me emphasise differently. We served in Vietnam, West Germany and Pakistan, and I benefited in many ways from living in all three countries. There were difficulties of loneliness and disorientation but these were considerably less formidable than those caused by the Service itself. I came across many examples, and heard of many more. As well as inefficiencies and maladministration, there were instances of blatant and callous lack of care. It appeared to be beyond the power of the Civil Service to ensure that those who, for example, failed to have basic information it was their business to know, who neglected to answer urgent letters and telegrams, or who failed to carry out their administrative duties, were removed from positions where they could mess up other people's lives. Their deficiencies, sometimes trivial individually, could cause much unnecessary distress to families abroad.

At first I was happy to take the rough with the smooth and accept the risks as a balance to the benefits, but in the end I realized I could no longer submit to such treatment. My confidence in the system had been destroyed.

Graceful age

From Stanley V. John, 8 Centre Point, Avondale Square, Old Kent Road, London

Sex and the 61-year-old Ms

(Wednesday page, June 22)

If one understands and is not afraid of sex it can still be enjoyed by the elderly. Helen Gurney Brown is a successful and wealthy lady but I was appalled at the length she goes for her health and appearance. A person must be very insecure to resort to seeing a "shrink". If one understands life and has endeavoured to come to terms with it, one does not need to do this. It is only by suffering and experience that one comes to terms with life, but one can find contentment and peace of mind without all the paraphernalia that Helen Gurney Brown goes through.

Pregnant stress

From Mrs Joanna Fulford, Garrowby View, Sherburngate Road, Pocklington, Humberside

Doctors might well be concerned about the real effects of hard or stressful work on pregnant women, or those trying to start families (Medical Briefing, June 24). The Office of Population Censuses and Surveys would do well to investigate the effects of being in the teaching profession. The numbers of female teachers attending infertility clinics is considerable, and it would be a fairly easy task to collect data to support or mitigate the concern of doctors treating working women, teachers or otherwise.

CORRECTION

Dorothy Reilly's appeal (Friday page, June 24) is for £100,000, not £2,500 as stated.

Persistent attempts to barbecue

in the face of a climate like ours say all there is to be said about the attractiveness of cooking in the open. For despite our dodgy weather, and the smoke hazard, and the offputting encounter we have all had at sometime with meat that was undercooked on one side and blue with cold on the other - as are the onlookers at many such feasts - the unique flavour of outdoor cooking makes grilling for punishment of us all.

In more clement climes than ours, barbecuing is an everyday business. The word itself comes from the Caribbean which has as sunny a reputation as can be wished, but its origins are distinctly rum. A barbecue was the wooden frame on which, it is said, human flesh, and later beef, was smoke dried over a hearth called a boucan. The natives who practised this effective method of food preservation were called boucaniers, and when they took to their boats as pirate raiders they gave that trade its name, buccanier.

Caribbean barbecue recipes have changed a great deal since those far off cannibal days. In the English-speaking islands it is usual to "season-up" meat, fish, or poultry in robust marinades that include, among other local ingredients, the wine of the country, rum. Seasoning-up marinade

- Enough for about 1 kg (2 lbs) meat
- 1 medium onion, very finely chopped
- 2 spring onions, thinly sliced
- 1 small hot pepper, seeded and finely chopped
- 1 clove garlic, crushed
- 2 tablespoons finely chopped celery leaves
- 2 tablespoons cane vinegar
- 2 tablespoons rum
- 1 tablespoon soy sauce
- 1 tablespoon fresh lime juice

Mix all the ingredients well together. Marinate the meat, poultry or fish at room temperature for at least two hours in this mixture before cooking over charcoal. This marinade is

THE TIMES COOK



Shona Crawford Poole

Eating under the sun

Very lightly salted by the soy sauce, so salt the food a little more immediately before grilling it so that the salt does not have time to draw much moisture from the flesh.

Chunky beef kebabs tenderized in a marinade based on pineapple juice are a speciality of Anguilla. My taste buds reckon pork and pineapple is a more toothsome combination. Pork and pineapple kebabs

- Serves eight
- 1.35 kg (3 lbs) fillet or tenderloin of pork
- 1 large, ripe pineapple
- 4 tablespoons cane or malt vinegar
- 4 tablespoons molasses
- 1/2 teaspoon Tabasco sauce or cayenne pepper
- 24 small onions, peeled
- 24 cherry tomatoes, or 12 small tomatoes, halved
- 2 or 3 large peppers

Cut the meat into 24 large cubes. Cut the pineapple in halves, lengthwise, then cut each half into three pieces. Remove the central core and cut 24 cubes of flesh from the segments. Set them aside. Squeeze the juice from the core and offcuts, using a mechanical juicer or chopping the flesh finely and squeezing it in a sieve or cloth. If there is less than 150 ml (1/4 pint) juice, make it up to

that amount with unsweetened tinned or bottled juice.

Combine the juice, vinegar, molasses and Tabasco or cayenne in a shallow dish and mix well. Turn the cubes of meat in the mixture and leave them to marinate at room temperature for at least one hour and up to three hours, turning them occasionally. (Do not leave the meat in a pineapple marinade for any longer than three hours because the enzymes in the pineapple juice will tenderize it too much and the meat will lose its texture.)

Blanch the onions, unpeeled, in boiling water for five minutes then take off the skins. If you are not using cherry tomatoes, halve the larger ones. Remove the stalks from the peppers and take out the ribs and seeds. Cut the flesh into 24 squares. Blanch the pepper pieces in boiling water for five minutes, then drain.

Divide the meat, pineapple cubes, onions, tomatoes and pepper squares between eight long skewers or 16 smaller ones. Cook over charcoal, basting frequently with the marinade.

Whole fish can be barbecued, and so can thick steaks of firm fleshed fish like cod and salmon. The garlic, ginger and chilli marinade might be expected to kill the flavour of the fish, but it does not. It makes a well seasoned outer layer which complements the juicy interior of the fish steaks.

Dry the fish steaks with kitchen paper. In a blender or food processor combine four tablespoons of the oil with the juice of two of the lemons, the onion, garlic, chilli or cayenne and salt. Blend to a fairly smooth paste. Alternatively, pound the onion, garlic, ginger and chilli in a pestle and mortar, and stir in four tablespoons of the oil and the juice of two of the lemons.

Spread half the paste on a large dish and lay the fish steaks on top of it. Brush the remaining marinade on to the fish and leave it to marinate for an hour or two at room temperature. When you are ready to cook the fish brush both the fish steaks and the cooking grid liberally with oil, and cook the fish slowly over charcoal. Fish easily breaks up if it is grilled too quickly too near the heat source.

Barbecued fish steaks

- Serves eight
- 8 thick fish steaks, cod or salmon
- 150 ml (1/4 pint) peanut oil
- 4 lemons
- 1 large onion, chopped
- 5 cloves garlic, crushed
- 2.5 cm (1 inch) cube fresh ginger, crushed
- 1 small hot chilli, or cayenne pepper
- Salt

Coriander or parsley leaves to garnish

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THE TIMES DIARY

Talking shopfloor

Alas, it seems the new House of Commons is somewhat less industrious than the old. The Industry and Parliament Trust, having examined the careers of 137 of the new MPs, has so far discovered only eight who appear to have the experience that would have taught them how industry works. Among the new boys those who pass the Trust's test are less than half the proportion the Trust deemed adequately knowledgeable in the old Parliament. Alan Eden-Green, director of the Trust, admits that there may be some borderline cases among the five accountants, nine business consultants and three personnel managers he identified, but he does not count three coal miners. More comprehensive experience than digging coal, he says, is offered by the Trust's 25-day scholarships for parliamentarians, and he expects a flood of applications.

Sauce!

At the launch of Roy Hattersley's *A Yorkshire Boyhood*, Michael Foot was generously dubbed "the second best journalist in the Parliamentary Labour Party" by the man second most likely to succeed, and Sir Robin Day ambivalently thanked "for so often playing Morecambe to my Wise". Hattersley also told me that someone had attempted to put him in direct line of descent from Laurie Lee as a childhood memoirist by nicknaming the new book *Tizer with Roydie*. Hattersley would not tell who coined this gem. These journalists - always protecting their sources!

Overheard during a long wait in Birkett Tunnel because of engine failure on the threatened line between Salford and Carlisle: "It is the age of the train that is the trouble."

Line of duty call

Faulted again. Wimbledon press office now tell me the person from whom they confiscated a Rover press pass was the son not of *The Guardian's* editor, Peter Preston, to whom I apologise, but of its sports editor, Jon Samuel. Samuel has protested the decision: "My son was performing the regular messenger function of collecting a programme essential to our operation" he says. "He was not abusing press facilities."

In the market

The long list of possible successors to Ralf Dahrendorf as director of the London School of Economics includes Michael Posner, chairman of the Social Science Research Council, Christopher McMahon, deputy governor of the Bank of England, and Edward Heath. The list was compiled by the 12 members of the special selection committee headed by Sir Huw Weldon, chairman of the school's governors. Other nominees include the sociologist Gary Ruston, Dr Edmund Lisle, former head of the social science division of the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, and Ronald Dore, assistant director of the Technical Change Centre. Informed sources consider the Australian-born McMahon one of the strongest contenders.

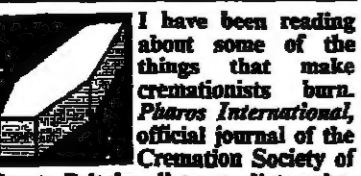
BARRY FANTONI



"I was hoping they would build it at Stansfeld"

Stage craft

Christopher Short changed his name to Michael Lovett to enter the Texaco/National Youth Theatre play-writing competition, because he has been a member of the NYT for the past seven years. Like the promising actor he is, he is managed to hide his true identity until he was contacted by the director, Michael Croft, to tell him he had won. Croft spotted a certain familiarity in the voice at the other end of the phone. Short's play, about the Invergonon Murders, will be performed by the NYT later this year.



I have been reading about some of the things that make crematoriums burn. *Pharos International*, official journal of the Cremation Society of Great Britain, lists a distressing range of popular misconceptions. First is the common belief that coffins are recycled, and that several bodies are cremated together at dead of night when cheap electricity abounds, with the bearded getting a couple of pounds of assorted ash. There are those who believe that a body sits up in the coffin when the heat is rising because so many people leave instructions for their ashes to be scattered there. Some of these notions may be laid to rest at the society's national conference next month, when the arrangements include a tour of Harrogate crematorium.

PHS

Situation as before, only worse

Peter Nichols sees the setback suffered by the Christian Democrats in the Italian general election as the shock needed to galvanize the government into action over the country's pressing problems. But will the chance be taken?

Rome. Ever since the Christian Democrats won their absolute majority back in 1948, they have been known as the great white whale of Italian politics. White, as opposed to their principal challengers, who were then and remain the Communists, and a whale because they have always had more size than shape, more flexibility than any recognizable structure.

The dramatic result of this latest general election is that the whale has been wounded more seriously than at any other time. The Christian Democrats have never repeated their 1948 performance of winning an absolute majority but they have consistently remained the country's biggest party and have dominated the governmental scene. They have never been out of government and have provided all but one of the postwar prime ministers.

Comparatively small changes can mean a lot in Italian politics. That is one of the effects of the system of proportional representation. So the fact that the perpetually leading party should now have taken only 32 per cent of the total vote when it had never before gone below 38 was an astonishing outcome, particularly of an election which most commentators had practically written off as likely to provide nothing new. According to the graphic communist view of events, the reaction among the Christian Democrats passed "from incredulity to panic".

The wounded whale is not an animal that can be lightly written

off. The Christian Democrats remain Italy's largest party even if the Communists are now a bare 3 per cent behind them.

While the official results were being declared on Monday night there was a moment when the Communists were a fraction of a percentage point ahead, yet one of the oddities of the election is that the Christian Democrat losses did not strengthen the Communists. These losses went in part to the extreme right, and in part to increase the number of abstentions, and both these destinations can be summed up as a vote of protest. Some also went to the Republicans, who were especially successful in the North.

A fundamental conclusion is that the basic principles of Italian foreign policy will not change as a consequence of this election.

It is indicative that the Foreign Minister in the outgoing government, Signor Emilio Colombo, whose work has turned on the importance of ties with the West, enjoyed a personal triumph in his native Lucania. His own preferential votes rose from 91,000 to 105,000

and the Christian Democrat party in his area rose to a share of 46 per cent of the total vote while elsewhere it was losing ground.

There can be no doubt that the first effect of this election will be more difficulties in parliament. The last parliament was unwieldy enough. It produced six governments in four years, all of them were marked by quarrelling among the parties which made up this series of coalitions. A new element has now been added: the Christian Democrats will find their own internal problems greater after their defeat, and that will make them more taxing to deal with as they look for scapegoats for the loss of their aura of invincibility.

The Socialists will be no easier. They forced the general election because they felt they would increase their relative strength within the coalition and so be in a position to claim the prime ministership. Their advance was slight and can certainly not be represented, in strictly Socialist interests, as having made the election worthwhile. This increased confusion on the

political scene explains the widespread feeling that the new parliament will have a short and troubled life. There is already talk of another election in the autumn, but that is probably too soon.

The declared aim of the Socialists in insisting on an election was to make the country more governable, and the outcome makes it look much less so.

Governmental instability and a refusal to face the country's growing problems with the seriousness they deserve has meant that they have been accumulating beneath the surface of what appears to be a reasonably balanced society. But in the economic field, the public sector debt and inflation still running at more than 16 per cent are practically out of hand. At the same time, more and more young people are emerging from universities which have no competitive system of entry and finding no prospect of work. The next three or four years could well see these problems become threatening.

Already fears are being expressed that the murder on Sunday night of Turin's public prosecutor was the work of one of a number of terrorist groups intended to replace those which have been largely eliminated.

This election, by the warnings it contains and by the shock it produced by reducing the strength and prestige of Christian Democracy, will have been worthwhile if these warnings are heard. If not, the blood of the wounded whale could attract the killer sharks.

Gavin Stamp draws up a plan to save the Floral Hall



An 1887 impression of the interior of the Floral Hall, built in the style of the Crystal Palace. Right: market bustle early this century

How the Opera can earn a bouquet

The final phase in the great expansion plan for the Royal Opera House is now under way. An architect has been chosen for the empty site in Covent Garden and the various interested planning authorities and amenity societies are now being consulted. A design which has to present suitable frontages to historic streets and which is yet practical - and profitable - will not please everybody, and the decision to do away with the Floral Hall is likely to meet with strong opposition. It is an interesting architectural problem.

The present Opera House, designed by Edward Middleton Barry, is the third building on the Bow Street site and is actually smaller in area (though not in volume) than its predecessor, burnt in 1856. Although it has performed well enough, this building has for long been found much too small to house the elaborate facilities required by an opera and ballet company of international stature.

In 1979, work began on a much-needed backstage extension. This, which enlarges the existing building westwards to James Street, was designed by the Gollins, Melville Ward partnership and was opened in 1982 to celebrate the Royal Opera House's 250th anniversary. It is arguably a highly successful addition to an historic building although its design infuriated committed modernist critics, for it merely continues Barry's austere stuccoed elevations. The great blank wall in James Street looks already as if it has always been there, even though it still shamefully lacks capitals to the pilasters and urns on the parapet.

However, a sympathetic stylistic development or pastiche - call it what you will - of Barry cannot be a sufficient answer to the much larger site to the south, which has been owned by the Opera House since 1972. At one stage Messrs GWM proposed an extraordinary Crystal Palace-like development of the iron-and-glass facades of the Floral Hall, but now they have been replaced by William Whitfield as architect for the final extension. Mr Whitfield's solution is partly determined by history and the existing buildings in the vicinity, and partly by the needs of the Opera House: for new dressing rooms and cloakrooms, for storage space for scenery, for a new crush bar and box office - and for lettable commercial space to pay for it all.

The site available is vast and valuable. It extends the whole length of the Opera House down to the

north-east perimeter of the Covent Garden piazza and further down to Russell Street. It is at present partly occupied by the Floral Hall and the existing houses in Russell Street; the rest is open, used for a temporary garden, a car park and by Mr Terry Farrell's temporary (I hope) post-modern classical-ironical shed for Clifton Nurseries.

As well as famous historical conservation area like Covent Garden, questions of scale, texture, style and harmony tend to outweigh those moralizing demands for something "of our time" in the design of new buildings - and rightly so, as the tactical rebuildings in the great historic cities of Europe have recognized. So what is Mr Whitfield to do?

In Bow Street he has a fairly free hand. In Russell Street, the filling-in of the empty site occupied by the two garden must be determined by the scale of the ordinary houses and shops in the rest of the street (which, I trust, are staying). On the north and east sides of the piazza, where the buildings will be for commercial use, the architectural history of the original development must determine the form of the facades, although the solution is by no means an absolute one.

The Covent Garden piazza was, of course, originally designed by Inigo Jones, in about 1630 for the Duke of Bedford, as an Italianate open space surrounded by arched buildings over the pavements. But, of Jones's actual work, only St Paul's Church survives today. The buildings around the piazza were gradually replaced over the next two-and-a-half centuries. A last

piece of Jones's buildings survived on the west side of James Street, in 1877, they gave way to Bedford Chambers, designed by Henry Clutton.

Possibly, on the Opera House's part of the piazza, Inigo Jones's buildings could be recreated, but if they were, they would be overshadowed by the Victorian buildings all around. A more sensible solution would seem to be to imitate Bedford Chambers, which, although of four storeys instead of the original three, maintains the character of Jones's original buildings.

If Clutton's intelligent and - for the 1870s - remarkably respectful design were doubled up on the east side of James Street, the regularity and symmetry of the original piazza, as well as the celebrated arcades, would be restored. Similarly, on the east side, a building of the general character of Russell Chambers, that rather French-looking block housing Tutton's Restaurant, which was also designed by Clutton, should be built on the opposite, north corner of Russell Street. The famous arcading would be restored, but not by recreating the original development, except where the south facade of the Floral Hall intrudes.

And here is the rub. The Georgian Group are thrilled to find that Jonesian arcading is to be restored, but the Victorian Society is not pleased to find that the Opera House authorities and William Whitfield have decided to sweep away the remains of the Floral Hall. This is much to be regretted. Not only was the Floral Hall designed as an adjunct to the Opera House by the same architect, E. M. Barry, it was also an extremely fine example of mid-Victorian glass and iron architecture.

The Floral Hall was built in 1858-60 and was the brainchild of Frederick Gye, the great manager whose energy ensured that the Opera House was rebuilt after the fire. As Barry's rebuilt theatre ran east-west whereas Smirke's had run north-south, land was freed to the south of the Opera House which Gye, an enthusiast for prefabricated iron and glass structures, proposed to develop as a superior flower market by day and concert hall by night.

As the Bedford Estate insisted on an ornamental rather than purely utilitarian structure, Barry, the engineer Henry Grissell and the Lucas Brothers, builders - the team responsible for the Opera House itself - produced a more decorative version of the style and structure of Paxton's Crystal Palace of a few

years before. To Bow Street, next to the Opera House's portico, and to the piazza, the Floral Hall presented glass and iron facades with semi-circular tops strongly reminiscent of the Crystal Palace. Above the piazza facade rose a glass dome.

Unfortunately, this splendid structure was, in financial terms, a failure for the Bedford Estate tirelessly declined to take market space in the Floral Hall and instead built its own flower market further south - what is now the London Transport Museum. In 1887 the Bedford Estate bought back the Floral Hall and used it as a foreign fruit market. In 1956 a fire damaged the roof and the glass dome. The upper parts of the building were taken down and replaced by a mean new roof.

But, despite its present ignominious condition, the Floral Hall can be restored, as the highly successful restoration of the central market buildings in the piazza demonstrates. Nor, restored, need it be a white elephant, unsuitable for the Opera House's needs. I really cannot believe that an architect of William Whitfield's considerable resourcefulness is unable to fit the Floral Hall into his overall scheme.

The Floral Hall must be reused. Part of its site is already dedicated to a new crush bar, so that the "conservatory-bar" squeezed into the portico of the Opera House in 1899 can be removed. The Opera House needs more space for drinking, eating and promenading; would not part of the grand glazed space of the Floral Hall, brilliantly lit, decoratively painted and decked out in flowers, be ideal for this? The height under the dome is surely sufficient for storing sets and is, conveniently, just to the south of the stage of the Opera House.

Architects often produce their most imaginative and sensitive designs when working within constraints and with existing buildings, and it is not insulting to Mr Whitfield to suggest that he is no exception. I am sure he can please both the Georgians and the Victorians - and the public. After the wonderful restoration of the market buildings and the revitalization of the whole Covent Garden area, it would be an unnecessary tragedy if the Floral Hall should fall a victim to unimaginative vandalism rather than become a final triumph of the conservation policy which has saved Covent Garden.

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Jock Bruce-Gardyne

A choice of styles for the 1922

I was interested to read in my *Times* yesterday morning that when the Tory backbenchers gather tomorrow to pick their leader for the new Parliament they will be offered a choice of styles. Mr Edward Du Cann, the sitting tenant, would, according to "some of his friends", be expected to "represent the interests and views of his backbench colleagues". Mr Cranley Onslow, the challenger, by contrast "would be expected to temper criticism in the interest of backbench-frontbench solidarity". The militant v the toady, in other words.

Now anybody who has ever spent an evening in Mr Onslow's company would, I think, find it difficult to fit him comfortably into the mould of the toady. Although he has twice strayed on to the front bench (most recently in the last Parliament), he has always seemed a natural backbencher: a rugged individualist never renowned for exaggerated respect for the party machine. But it is certainly true that Edward Du Cann, who must by now be about the longest-running chairman in the history of the backbench 1922 Committee, has always been billed as shop steward for the Tory private members.

Indeed it was thought at the time that his original election back in 1972 owed a lot to the expectation that he would take a firm line with the then Prime Minister: an expectation based in turn on the belief that he had parted brass tags with Mr Heath when party chairman in the days of opposition five years before.

Mr Du Cann has done much to justify the billing. During the last Parliament he regularly clashed with the Government on both pay and policies. On pay, he went to great lengths to establish a common front with the chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party, and on at least one occasion forced the Government to concede a wage claim for backbenchers handsomely in excess of what the Prime Minister had been willing to permit. And in his secondary role as chairman of the Select Committee on the Treasury and Civil Service, he lent his name and his authority to a stream of reports which took a notably sceptical view of Treasury policy. So much so that eyebrows were occasionally raised on the Tory backbenches, where there were those - among them his present challenger - who felt his position as chairman of the 1922 Committee gave to these criticisms a status and an offensiveness which they would otherwise have lacked.

Back in 1981, Cranley Onslow brought before the regular weekly meetings of the 1922 Committee the proposition that it might be best for the chairman to discard one of his many hats and leave the Treasury Committee to someone else. It was a proposition which attracted a fair degree of support, and Mr Du Cann responded by inviting those with

views to express on the matter to write to him. We did. He stayed.

Now, however, he has gone. In advance of tomorrow night's contest he has stepped down from the Treasury Committee. But not before his name had been associated with arguably the most embarrassing of all its recent utterances. In the middle of the election campaign it released a "draft report" which, by implication, attributed half the severity of the recession to the exchange rate policy (or lack of one) pursued in 1979 and 1980. Mr Du Cann protested at the time at the weight attached by Opposition spokesmen and the press to what was no more than a draft prepared by one of the Committee's advisers which had never been approved by the Committee itself. The only



Onslow: traditionalist but no great respecter of the party machine

mystery, in these circumstances, was how it came to have been issued under his name.

The Government, even so, survived and prospered. Still, it will be interesting to see how these events are reflected in the voting tomorrow night. If - inevitably against the odds, for a sitting incumbent has a good head start in these affairs - Mr Onslow were to emerge victorious, anybody who interpreted that as a signal that the backbenches had opted for docility would, I suspect, be in for some surprises. It might be nearer to the mark to see an Onslow victory as a return to the older tradition of the 1922 chairmanship, when the prime purpose of that office was not seen as that of boosting the pay packets of back bench members.

A victory for Mr Du Cann, on the other hand, would logically presage some more fierce battles on the wages front in the months and years ahead. For it is hard to see the new administration shifting with enthusiasm from the not unreasonable position that Members of Parliament knew the terms and conditions of employment when they volunteered to take on the job.

The author was Economic Secretary to the Treasury in Mrs Thatcher's last government.

James Curran

Exams that keep the elite on top

You have at least a one in five chance of being in *Who's Who*, if your father was in it. But your chances drop to one in 1,500, the Cambridge sociologist Anthony Heath calculates, if your father is working-class. (If you are a woman, your prospects are apparently so slim as not even to merit investigation).

Britain is, of course, far from being the open, meritocratic society that it is proclaimed to be by some ideologues on the New Right. Britain's governing class, in particular, has been remarkably successful in transmitting its power and privileges through successive generations.

One clue as to how this has been achieved is provided by the disagreements at Oxford University over its admissions policy. The Dover Report, issued earlier this month, has proposed modest changes to the way in which the University selects its undergraduates. It wants to abolish the A-level entrance exam in favour of public schools, which alone have the resources, generally speaking, to have third-year sixth forms geared to Oxbridge entrance. And it proposes ways of simplifying the admissions procedure in order to encourage comprehensives, without an Oxbridge tradition, to push their brightest students in Oxford's direction.

Already the report has produced protests from public school headmasters (though not all of them) and has outraged many Oxford dons. This opposition has been expressed powerfully and persuasively, not as special pleading for a privileged group of applicants but as professional concern for the maintenance of academic standards. As one don put it to me: "The report will penalize the able student who clicks only after he has had time to pause and think after the dreadful A-level treadmill. We will lose him, and the University's standards will suffer as a consequence."

If this view prevails, Oxford will continue in the name of academic excellence to select nearly half its undergraduates from a tiny section of the population. Next year, for instance, 47 per cent of its new undergraduates will come from independent schools, which educate only 6 per cent of schoolchildren of all ages (though a higher proportion of A-level students). Only an extreme theory of the genetic transmission of ruling-class intelligence could leave one to suppose that this disproportionate reliance on public schools represents an efficient method of selecting students with the greatest academic potential.

Yet, the debate about Oxford's admissions policy should be the occasion for a much wider discussion about how people are recruited into elite occupations in Britain. The problem that the report is seeking to come to terms with, though this is never fully acknowledged in the report itself, is that exams crystallize the advantage of class.

Public schools supply about one in three undergraduates in British universities, although they educate only one in 17 schoolchildren. Many recruits from state schools also come from not-dissimilar backgrounds: in all 71 per cent of university undergraduates in 1981 came from middle and upper class homes. It is thus not only capital investment in expensive private education that produces academic dividends. What Pierre Bourdieu calls "cultural capital" - the knowledge, skills and orientation transmitted by mainly middle and upper class parents to their children - also assists their offspring to succeed in education.

Of course, some children from privileged homes stumble on the intellectual assault race that overshadows their teens, while some pupils from the most culturally unpossessed homes triumph against all the odds. This is what gives exams the appearance of being socially fair. But exams are actually a system of selection that favours the dominant class. And because exams have become progressively more important as a means of career advancement, they have assisted the dominant class to transmit its privileges and power to its children.

The seeming objectivity of exams serves none the less to mask their social consequences. Because they seem to be democratic and to measure innate ability and talent impersonally, they legitimize the reward structure that derives from them. The social hierarchies partly created by the exams system are made to appear as if they are based on a genuine hierarchy of gift, merit and effort.

Exams thus serve a dual purpose. They produce results that favour the dominant class, and they justify that class's continued domination.

But, of course, the exam system is preferable to selections based on the mere inheritance of wealth or ascription by blood or lineage. It does discriminate, however inadequately, between different levels of ability within a limited sphere. What is needed is not so much tinkering with the exam system, as the Oxford reformers propose, as a change in the underlying social processes that prejudice exam results in favour of the privileged.

The author is editor of *New Socialist*.



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WHERE THE CENTRE CAN HOLD

One should never take an electorate for granted, even an Italian one. Italian voting patterns have been remarkably stable since the war, but there have occasionally been significant shifts between one election and the next - most notably between 1972 and 1976 when the Communist share of the poll jumped from 27.1 to 34.4 per cent.

The edge was taken off that achievement by the fact that the Communists did not, as many had predicted, actually overtake the Christian Democrats, whose vote held steady at 38.7 per cent, while the losers were the smaller anti-Communist parties. Many anti-Communist voters, with little love or admiration for the Christian Democrats as such, apparently took the advice given at the time by Signor Indro Montanelli: "hold your nose in the polling booth, but vote DC".

As a result the Communists did not achieve their aim of entering the government. They marked time in the antechamber of power while Italy sank further into the trough of terror and scandal, the low point being the Moro and Leone affairs of 1978. Belief in the Communists as the party of hope and reform began to ebb, and in 1979 their vote went down again to 30.4 per cent.

This year no one was expecting a Communist breakthrough. What the pundits (including ourselves) forgot was that that removed the need for the anti-Communists to hold their noses and vote DC. They were free to vote for the party of their choice. The result has been

a collapse of the Christian Democrat vote and a revival of the small parties. The Communist decline has slowed almost to a standstill, leaving them with 29.9 per cent - still significantly above their level of 1972. The Christian Democrats are still three percentage points above them, but the Christian Democrat share of the total poll is far lower than it has been since the war, and significantly below what the Communists achieved in 1976.

A sense of the long-term shifts of public opinion can best be obtained by comparison with the result of 1972. On that basis the Christian Democrats are down 5.8 per cent, the Communists up 2.6; the Socialists down 1.8; the neo-fascists down 1.9; the Social Democrats down 1.0; the Liberals down 1.0; and the Republicans up 2.3. The Radicals and Proletarian Democracy, who did not compete in 1972, now have 2.2 and 1.5 per cent of the votes respectively.

Somewhat schematically, one could translate this as a swing from right to left over the last eleven years of about eight per cent, but with a centre block of about twelve per cent (Republicans, Social Democrats and Liberals) still holding the balance. Neither in votes nor in seats is there a left-wing majority, nor a right or centre-right majority. Signor Berlinguer's point that there is a possible majority without the Christian Democrats is a purely debating one. Such a majority would have to include not only Socialists (who under Signor

Craxi's leadership have ruled it out), but also one or more of the centre parties which would certainly not contemplate it.

The only possible majority remains the one which has governed Italy for most of the last two decades: the centre-left composed of Christian Democrats, Socialists and Republicans, with Social Democrats and/or Liberals for greater comfort.

Within that majority, the Christian Democrats remain arithmetically the dominant force. But their relative weight is severely diminished by their unprecedented losses. Signor de Mita's efforts to renovate the party and pass himself off as an Italian equivalent of Mrs Thatcher have clearly failed to convince the voters. A bout of internal wrangling and a search for a new leader are bound to ensue.

What the Christian Democrats really need is a few years in opposition to sort themselves out. But since the system does not permit them that luxury, the next best thing is to relinquish the prime minister's office to someone capable of giving the country a lead. Signor Craxi certainly is a candidate. Indeed he brought about the election precisely for that purpose, but the increase in the Socialist vote from 9.8 to 11.4 per cent scarcely justifies the manoeuvre. A stronger claim would be that of Signor Spadolini, who led the best Italian government of recent years in 1981-2, and whose small Republican party made greater gains in the elections than any other.

FRAUD BEFORE THE COURTS

The apparent inability of English criminal procedures to deal effectively with commercial and financial frauds is a matter of public concern. The problem lies not so much in the inordinate length and expense of the trials and retrials (although those are bad enough) as in the method of trial itself. Trial by jury is a popular and widely respected institution, which is seen as a guarantee of the liberty of the individual and as a symbol of our democratic society. That is not to say, however, that it is indispensable for every kind of criminal trial. Complicated fraud cases involving the ingenious schemes used by present day swindlers are not well suited to this method of trial.

In most cases of dishonesty or fraud the jury is an excellent tribunal for determining innocence or guilt because its members can draw on their own experience in deciding where the truth lies and whether or not the accused acted dishonestly. But a complicated fraud case can take the jurors into a quite alien world involving complex facts and highly technical and voluminous evidence. To expect them first to understand the facts (a hard enough task for the judge and lawyers in the case) and then assess whether the accused acted dishonestly in the context of business and commercial practices with which they may be totally unfamiliar is to expect too much.

It is commonly thought that the jury's difficulty in comprehending the facts and issues in complicated fraud cases tends to

lead to unjustified acquittals, but it is at least possible that there are also wrong convictions, which, because of the invariability of a jury verdict, can rarely be challenged successfully on appeal. It is known that considerations of these kinds have led prosecutors to accept pleas of guilty to relatively minor charges in preference to running the risk of a perverse acquittal on more serious charges. The cost of long trials and the strain they put on the jury also operate as powerful disincentives to a prosecution.

Clearly something needs to be done if the law is to be able to continue to fulfil its function of protecting the public against large-scale fraud while at the same time ensuring a fair trial for those accused of it. There are various options. One might be to re-introduce the special jury, consisting of specially qualified persons to try these cases. But such an idea looks undemocratic and, even if Parliament could be persuaded to agree to it, a special jury might well not command public confidence. An acquittal, for instance, might easily be seen as a case of the City looking after its own.

Another alternative, which seems to be gaining favour with the senior judiciary might be to introduce a system of trial by a judge, preferably with commercial experience, sitting with perhaps two expert assessors. The assessors would assist the judge in evaluating the evidence, as they do in civil actions such as patent and admiralty cases, but the decision would be that of the

judge. There would be a reasoned judgment, as in civil cases, from which there would be a right of appeal to the Court of Appeal.

A solution, on these lines would have some advantages compared to our present system. Above all it should provide a higher standard of justice based on a skilled appreciation of the facts of the case. Also, because there would be a reasoned decision, it should provide a more effective right of appeal than exists where the decision is jury verdict. In addition, trials would be less protracted and would be less of an ordeal for the accused.

There is a precedent for a development of this kind. In civil actions in the Queen's Bench Division there is a statutory right to trial by jury, just as in libel actions, in cases where there is an allegation of fraud, but the statute makes an exception for cases where "the Court is of opinion that the trial requires any prolonged examination of documents or accounts... which cannot conveniently be made with a jury."

If the decision as to the mode of trial were to be left to the court, there would have to be a right of appeal against an order for trial by a judge. Initially, however, it might be sensible to limit the application of such a provision to cases where the defendant agreed to this form of trial, in order to give an opportunity for the new arrangements to be reviewed in the light of experience before deciding whether to remove the decision from the defendant's control.

REFIT FOR THE ROCK

It was reasonable for the Ministry of Defence to propose in 1981 that the Gibraltar dockyard should be grouped with Chatham and Portsmouth for closure as part of its remit to contain runaway defence expenditure. Gibraltar only provided four per cent of the Navy's dockyard capacity, and the British unions would certainly have objected if Chatham had been axed while Gibraltar had escaped the block.

It was much less reasonable, however, for the Foreign and Commonwealth Office to fail to make the political case more effectively than it did for retaining the Gibraltar yard. There is no foreign power - friendly or otherwise - laying claim to sovereignty over Chatham: nor have successive British governments of both parties had to pledge themselves to sustain and support the economy of Chatham as long as alien coercion lasts. Gibraltar is not just another dockyard town, as Chatham is. It is a British colony living under Spanish economic and political duress, and its dockyard is the mainstay of its economy.

It is planned to commercialize the dockyard at a cost of £40m for the conversion. Its annual running costs now amount to about £10m. If the frontier with Spain were fully open, and the Gibraltarians had had time to

diversify their economy, the commercialization could become the core of a great economic expansion on the Rock. But the frontier is not fully open and there are few signs that the Spanish will allow it to be fully opened in the near future, in spite of the commitment to do so which was made under the Lisbon Agreement three years ago.

That agreement, signed by Lord Carrington and Señor Orca, contained an undertaking by Britain to negotiate on all differences between the two countries over Gibraltar provided that all Spanish restrictions on the Rock were lifted simultaneously with the opening of negotiations. That has not happened, even under the new government of Señor Gonzalez.

The chief minister of Gibraltar will be in London today for consultations with the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. He brings with him misgivings about the plan to commercialize the dockyards at a time when Gibraltar faces severe economic difficulties resulting from the partial opening of the frontier. Spain still does not allow full and normal communication with Gibraltar so that Gibraltarians are spending millions of pounds each year in Spain while Spanish visitors are unable to spend an equivalent

sum in Gibraltar since they may not bring back purchases across the frontier.

Britain should be working hard to secure Spanish entry into the EEC. That would be good both for the EEC and for Spain. We are friends, nearly colleagues in the Community and official allies within Nato. The problem of Gibraltar should thus be tackled sensibly in the terms defined by the Lisbon agreement. It cannot be done so while Spain imposes unilateral restrictions on a frontier which would have to be fully open with Spain in the EEC.

Britain has given formal undertakings to uphold the Gibraltar constitution, and has pledged that there can be no change of sovereignty against the freely and democratically expressed wishes of the Gibraltarians. To close the dockyard now would be an inauspicious political and economic act which would be open to misinterpretation on both sides of the Spanish/Gibraltar frontier. It would intensify feelings of insecurity in Gibraltar, and give unwitting encouragement to those sections of Spanish opinion which believe that they only have to sit and wait for Gibraltar's economy and Britain's negotiating position both to deteriorate. It should be reconsidered urgently today by the Foreign Secretary.

Gunmen's shadow in N. Ireland

From Mr David Morrison

Sir, In his article, "Ulster: can the ballot beat the bullet?" (June 21), Richard Ford expresses alarm at the prospect of Sinn Féin "entering into the fired body of the Social Democratic and Labour Party". But what is there to be alarmed at? The IRA has always been the hard cutting edge of nationalism's drive to separate Northern Ireland from Great Britain and incorporate it into an all-Ireland state. Up to now it has stood aside from electoral politics and the mantle of spokesmen for nationalism in the North has fallen to the leaders of the SDLP. Now, however, the IRA has decided to involve itself in electoral politics as Sinn Féin (as Merlyn Rees encouraged it to do by legalizing Sinn Féin in 1976) and as a result the SDLP are coming under pressure.

But even when the SDLP was unchallenged for the political leadership of nationalism in the North, it was the shadow of the IRA's substance. It was not the votes cast for it (which never reached 25 per cent of the total), nor the political wisdom of its leaders, which caused the SDLP to be taken so seriously in London, Brussels and Washington. It was the military activity of the IRA. The SDLP's significance was derived almost exclusively from the belief that if political concessions were not made to it the IRA would prosper and would therefore be in a position to intensify the war.

That is a fundamental difficulty with this strategy - namely, since the IRA and the SDLP share the same political objective, it isn't obvious how political concessions can be made to the SDLP without at the same time making them to the IRA - and thereby encouraging the IRA to continue its military activity in the expectation of further concessions. Nevertheless, this has been a greater or less extent the strategy of every British Government in the past 10 years, the only brake on its application being the opposition of Unionists.

The fundamental features of Northern Ireland politics will not be changed by the rise of Sinn Féin, even if that rise is at the expense of the SDLP. Likewise, the contest between the various brands of Unionism is of marginal importance. So long as politics here is confined within a provincial strait-jacket by the refusal of the national parties to organize and contest elections here, the pattern of politics will remain essentially unchanged and general elections will remain sterile intra-national and intra-Unionist contests which will change nothing, neither the border in Ireland nor the Government of the United Kingdom.

Once more for us in Northern Ireland the contest for the latter has been merely a spectator sport. We watched it being fought out on our television screens and read about it in our newspapers. As usual the national parties appealed for our votes in party election broadcasts on radio and television. But it was all for nothing - since none of them put up candidates here.

Yours sincerely,
DAVID MORRISON,
98 Lansdowne Road,
Belfast,
June 24.

A switch in time

From Mrs Mabel E. Byrt

Sir, There are, as is rightly supposed (leading article, June 23), five buttons on most television sets in this country, the first of which is to turn the machine off.

We do not, however, pay to turn the machine off but to see something with our children and grandchildren of which we are not ashamed.

To be obliged to resort to the switching off button during early viewing hours is to betray them. Yours sincerely,
MABEL E. BYRT,
Hilliards Barn,
Amlats Lane,
Cranleigh,
Surrey,
June 23.

Nothing like one

From Mr Robert Dunbar

Sir, Ned Sherrin's witty suggestion (June 20) about substituting Doll for Dame, although correct as a point of literary criticism, is otherwise unhelpful. Women, when knighted, should simply be called, for instance, not Dame but Lady Anna Neagle, which would put them on a level with the daughters of dukes, who would be far too high-minded to resent such a major leap forward in sex equality.

For a further incentive to female acceptance of the accolade, husbands could assume the honorary title of Sir: as many gentlemen allege that they only accepted their knighthoods so that their wives could be Ladies the same motivation might well work in reverse.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT DUNBAR,
11 Benwick Mansions,
Bentley Street, W1,
June 21.

On a clear day

From Mr Richard Adams

Sir, In the Isle of Man there is a well-known saying that from the ridge of North Barrule on a clear day you can see six kingdoms. These include England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland and Man itself.

At this point the informant waits for his victim to enquire what may be the sixth - to which the answer is, the kingdom of Heaven above his head. Yours faithfully,
RICHARD ADAMS,
Benwell's,
26 Church Street,
Hampshire,
June 21.

Local poodles for Downing St cut?

From the Chairman of the Buckinghamshire County Council

Sir, Your leading article, "Minister for rates" (June 25), was excellent, but overlooked a root cause of conflict between local and central government.

While successive administrations have sought to contain local spending, a decade of legislation has, in fact, added steadily to the duties of local councils. This same parliamentary activity has raised expectations amongst the public and increased the workload on local authorities.

Just to tinker yet again with local government statute will make confusion worse confounded. A quarrel with Westminster will continue so long as Parliament puts councillors in the preposterous position of having to meet increasing demands without either allowing adequately the means to meet them or allocating unequivocally the accountability for what they choose to do or not to do.

Acceptance or delegation of accountability will be the key to successful legislation. The activities of the "black sheep" authorities have sucked Whitehall into the vortex of assessing local needs. Consequently, ministers have been locked in conflict with many of their otherwise most stalwart and knowledgeable supporters who sincerely believe that there must be local freedom of choice. No one now lies, least of all the electorate.

Councillors live closely with the effects of their decisions, among neighbours and industry who foot the bills. We would welcome clarification of accountability and the testing of it through the ballot box.

The Government should consider carefully and objectively how best to make this possible. It would be popular with the electorate and sensible democracy.

Yours faithfully,
ROGER PARKER-JERVIS,
Chairman,
Buckinghamshire County Council,
Chairman's Room,
Judea Lodge,
Aylesbury,
Buckinghamshire,
June 27.

From Sir Jack Longland

Sir, As a surviving member of the last royal commission to undertake a comprehensive review of English

Boosting manufacture

From the President of The Fellowship of Engineering

Sir, Presumably the word "not" was in error omitted from the last sentence of your leading article, "No need to raise the drawbridge" on Monday (June 27). Whilst I fully agree that protection is the wrong policy, that does not mean that we should complacently accept a growing excess of manufactured imports over exports just because it is covered by a large surplus on oil and invisibles for the former will not last for ever and the latter is declining.

In any case manufacturing is an important source both of employment and of real wealth creation and we shall allow it to decline at our peril. The way to sustain it is not protectionism but to improve our competitiveness in every way possible.

Much has already been achieved through lower inflation, moderation in pay increases, and higher productivity, but much more needs

Pusey House

From the Principal of Pusey House, Oxford

Sir, What a curious place your correspondent Philip Howard (June 24) makes Pusey House to have been: "murmurous with learning and bichy academic gossip" and "with a reputation for pretty heavy evangelical activities".

The first of these sallies may be congruous with PHS's recent description of us in your columns (February 4) as "home of High Anglicanism", but hardly the second. Pusey House is certainly not as our growing daily and Sunday congregations eloquently testify - but I cannot imagine we have ever been thought in the normally accepted ("heavy") sense evangelical.

But however we may be described, we maintain a vigorous and independent existence, even after what you rightly recount as a "considerable property coup" whereby St Cross College acquired a lease on part of our buildings and our priests also became Fellows of

Feeding Roman troops

From Mr Graham Webster

Sir, The questions raised by Sir Andrew Gilchrist in his letter of June 20 about the provisioning of the Roman army in Britain are interesting but difficult to answer in detail.

In the invasion of AD 43 the army was obliged to import grain from Gaul and built a large store base with granaries at Richborough, in Kent, for this purpose. British agriculture was based on self-sufficiency which did not allow for trading surpluses.

But the introduction by Rome of a capitalist economy led to large-scale land exploitation, especially in the territories of the hostile tribes. Their lands were seized and became imperial estates or were sold or leased to entrepreneur companies and landowners. Nevertheless, the Britons had by law to produce grain for the army of occupation and this led to many abuses (see Tacitus, *Agriola* 19).

By the time the Antonine Wall was built the land development and large-scale drainage, such as the

local government, I welcome your wise and temperate leader, "Minister for rates" (June 25).

Local authorities, in one shape or another, pre-date the establishment of central government. They exist and carry out their essential functions, under statute, in their own right, and not to satisfy the changing whims of Downing Street.

As successive inquiries have established, the property tax we call the rates is in essence a fair and non-regressive means of raising much of the money needed to finance local services, particularly if the taxing of commercial and industrial property were to be undertaken by central government, in return for local government being empowered to supplement the money thus lost by levying a local income tax.

What is insupportable in a civilized democracy is that Government should vent its anger over local authority spending in general, and Mr Ken Livingstone in particular, by drastically raising the rates by which local needs are substantially met by locally raised funds.

If the Government's present proposals become law two things at least are certain. One is that services which transgress the smaller local government boundaries in the combinations (planning, police, roads, etc) will be worse administered and, on the record, neglected by an already over-extended central government machine.

The second point is that the traditional involvement of local dwellers in what can be fairly looked after only by local knowledge and concern will be significantly diminished. It is not a sensible cure, if cure is needed, to take power from all local authorities, good and bad.

The lesson from the past few years of stop-gap policies is the old one: that the power of central government has increased, is increasing and ought to be diminished.

I find it extraordinary that Conservatives, who have been the backbone and bulwark of local government, in most of the English counties at least, should now be proposing to curtail its historical independence and be content with its becoming Downing Street's capriciously clipped poodle.

Yours faithfully,
JACK LONGLAND,
Bridgeway,
Bakewell,
Derbyshire,
June 25.

to be done if we are to regain our position in the world trading league.

Industry must invest more in modern manufacturing systems and equipment and more people need to be trained in their use and maintenance. The burden of tax, both local and national, and of high interest rates on industry must be reduced; and if the Chancellor has any money to spare the priority should be to lower industry's costs and not to relieve personal taxation (except to remove the poverty trap) as the Institute of Directors advocates.

With inflation under control and the prospect of five years of stable free-enterprise government there are great opportunities ahead. But the tide of technological change is running fast, and if Britain is to prosper our industry needs all possible support to regain our competitiveness.

Yours faithfully,
CALDECOTE, President,
The Fellowship of Engineering,
91 Waterloo Road, SE1,
June 27.

that fledgling institution. The clergy occupy not merely their offices (actually, in Oxford we think of them as studies: "Offices" are what we say) but also the very fine chapel, and the library, where we keep our own considerable collection and also the smaller holdings of the theology faculty.

We occupy, in fact, well over half the building (which is still known as the Pusey House, and next year we will celebrate our first (and we hope by no means our last) centenary here. We, too, will then be launching our own appeal, confident that our many friends throughout the world will help us meet the financial commitments consequent on our central and growing place in the life of Oxford, the English Church, and the Anglican Communion at large, and also on our wish for a helpful and (who knows) eventually equal relationship with our young and promising tenants.

Yours faithfully,
PHILIP URSELL,
Principal,
Pusey House,
Oxford,
June 24.

Fens, would have assured the troops of an adequate annual supply. The periods of occupation of Caedonia and the backward and hostile state of many tribes would have prevented the same land development. Even so, there is evidence of arable farming behind the Antonine Wall and its forts, as elsewhere, had large granaries (see Hanson and Maxwell, *Rome's North-West Frontier*, 1983, pp177-179). It seems unlikely that any storage pits would have been needed.

Behind Hadrian's Wall there is growing evidence of a steady population growth as troops settled there after discharge and became landowners and merchants. Roman imperial policy, especially under Hadrian, was to bring prosperity and Romanization into the frontier zones and it seems to have been highly successful.

Yours faithfully,
GRAHAM WEBSTER,
The Old School House,
Cherterton,
Harbury,
Leamington Spa,
Warwickshire,
June 20.

Safety first in coach travel

From Councillor Austin Underwood

Sir, Last week saw another coach disaster in which people were dragged along the road at some unidentifiable speed as if they had been in a paper bag and, as a result, were terribly injured or killed.

We are told that regulations governing the operation of such coaches are soon to come into force. But what of the design of the coaches themselves? Why is it permitted for human beings to be driven at speed in containers that afford little protection once the sides of glass and flimsy metal are torn away?

A single tractor driver is protected by a safety roller bar if the vehicle turns over. Should not the design of public-service vehicles require a substantial framework to protect those inside in similar circumstances?

Yours sincerely,
AUSTIN UNDERWOOD,
4 Earls Court Road,
Amersbury,
Salisbury,
Wiltshire,
June 27.

From Mr Patrick Ellerton

Sir, Mr Cranfield's suggestions (June 17) seem admirable and practicable. There is, however, one other equally important and that is that all passenger seats should face the rear. Incidentally, this argument applies equally to passenger seats in aeroplanes.

Yours faithfully,
PATRICK ELLERTON,
121 Clarendon Drive, SW15,
June 28.

Sex offence sentences

From Councillor Mrs Rachel Dickson

Sir, I write to commend the moral courage of Judge David Price in sentencing the sex offender David Bosley to probation with a requirement for treatment (report, June 22).

As a member of the local review committee at Wandsworth prison I believe that imprisonment for sex offences is often a response to public anger rather than consideration for the long-term benefit to the community.

The lack of adequate - or compulsory - facilities for treatment in prison and the necessity to segregate sex offenders to protect them from victimization from other prisoners contribute to the likelihood that on release the offender will be more socially isolated, more disturbed and therefore more dangerous.

Custodial control reduces rather than reinforces the self-control that alone can deter these deviants from re-offending. A period on probation with supervised medical treatment is the only chance of achieving this self-control and so permanently safeguarding the community.

Yours etc,
RACHEL DICKSON,
Down House,
116 Richmond Hill,
Richmond upon Thames,
Surrey,
June 22.

Tax on good will

From Mr J. P. Matthews

Sir, The headmaster of Lliswerry High School (June 22) is surprised that the Revenue are treating the 11p a mile travel allowances paid to his fellow teachers for attending voluntary evening school functions, etc as taxable. I am also a little surprised in view of the decision given against the Revenue last year on apparently similar facts in the case of *Donnelly v Williamson*.

The headmaster may take some comfort from the following observation of the judge:

"... the wholly uncomfortable feeling is that with the public at large that the Crown spends so much time and effort persecuting minnows that it is small wonder it has no energy left to pursue the real sharks..."

The headmaster may also be interested to learn that, in experience, the Revenue have likewise taxed similar travel allowances paid to standby radiographers on night duty at home attending emergency hospital calls. So if they had, say, five such calls, they would be taxed on the allowance in each case. What price an errand of mercy?

Is it not time that our tax system in this area was brought more in tune with the needs of the eighties - incidentally, the expense of "keeping and maintaining a horse" for business purposes remains a specifically allowable deduction.

Yours faithfully,
JANEK MATTHEWS,
11 New Square,
Lincoln's Inn, WC2,
June 23.

A taste of honey

From Mr David Green

Sir, Dr Riches (June 23) may well be right that oil seed rape betokens a theoretical 8,725 tonnes of honey newly available.

I share Mrs Herbert's experience (June 17) that, in practice, gorgeously apart, it is the fastest crystallizing honey that can be won in this country - and sets like a white brick that is virtually tasteless.

If British beekeepers move fast enough to extract and bottle the stuff, it is likely that their only achievement will be to erect an 8,000-tonne honey mountain to join those of butter and cheese on the shores of the wine and olive oil lakes.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID GREEN,
Rhyd-yr-Hard,
Castle Morris,
Nr Haverfordwest,
Dyfed,
June 23.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

PALACE OF HOLYROODHOUSE

June 28: The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh arrived at Waverley Station, Edinburgh in the Royal Train this morning.

Upon arrival the Secretary of State for Scotland, Mr. George Younger, MP, Minister of Education, Mr. Peter Morrison, Mr. Robert Fettes and Squadron Leader Adam Wise were in attendance.

The Queen drove to the Palace of Holyroodhouse and was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant, Mr. George Younger, MP, Minister of Education, Mr. Peter Morrison, Mr. Robert Fettes and Squadron Leader Adam Wise.

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In the West Garden The Queen planted a tree to commemorate Her Majesty's visit and afterwards toured the School.

The Right Hon. George Younger, MP (Secretary of State for Scotland; Minister-in-Attendance), the Hon. Mary Morrison, Mr. Robert Fettes and Squadron Leader Adam Wise were in attendance.

The Duke of Edinburgh, President of the Commonwealth Games Federation, this morning opened the new Headquarters of the XIII Commonwealth Games Scotland 1986 at Canning House, Edinburgh, where His Royal Highness was received by the Chairman of the Organising Committee (Mr. Kenneth Blair).

His Royal Highness, as Patron and Honorary Fellow, afterwards visited the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh and was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant (Mr. R. Carr).

The Princess Anne, Mrs. Mark Phillips visited Cumbria today.

Having been received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Cumbria (Sir John St. John), the Princess Anne, Mrs. Mark Phillips, accompanied by the Hon. Robert Fettes and Squadron Leader Adam Wise, visited the Cumbria District Health Authority (Mr. R. Carr).

The Princess Anne, Mrs. Mark Phillips then visited Carlisle Civic Centre, unveiled a commemorative plaque at the Leisure Centre, and was later entertained at luncheon at the Crown Hotel by the Mayor of Carlisle (Councillor Mrs. Whalley).

This afternoon Her Royal Highness opened and toured the new Cumbria District Health Authority (Mr. R. Carr).

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Lady Elizabeth Basset and Captain the Hon. Jeremy Stopford were in attendance.

Her Majesty was present this evening at a Festival Service for the Friends of St. Paul's which was held in St. Paul's Cathedral.

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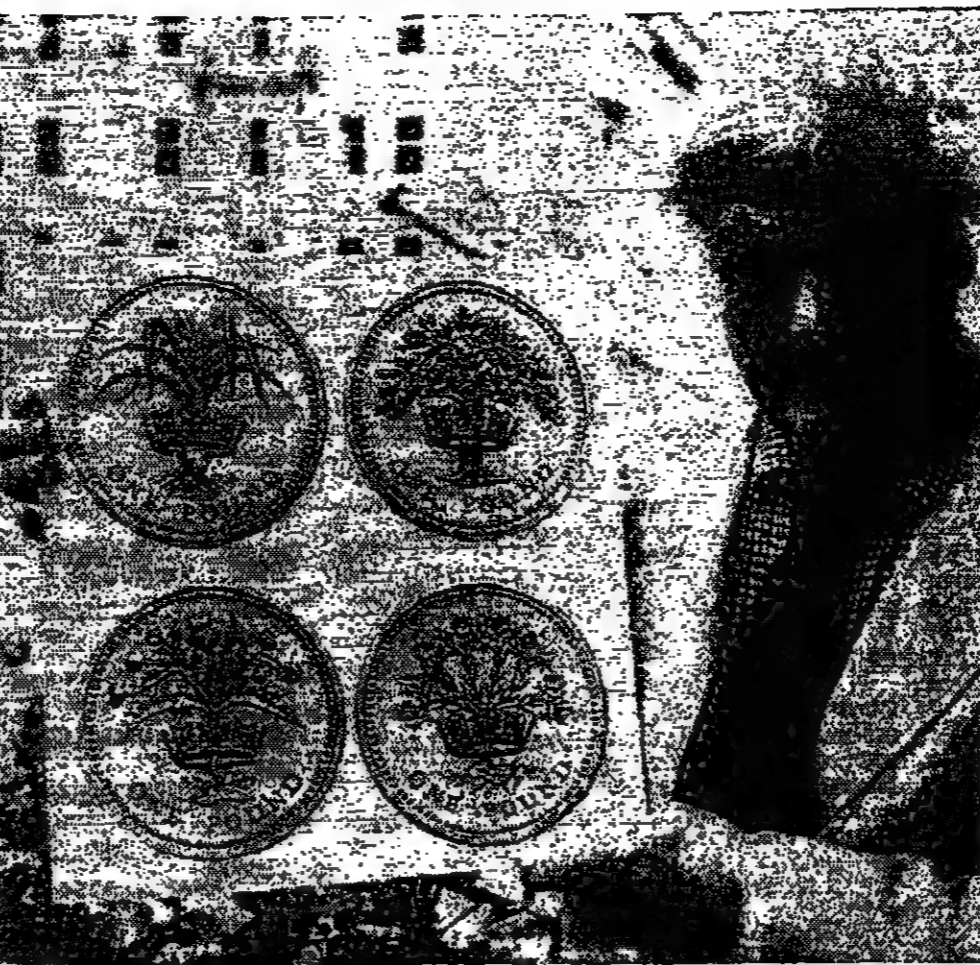
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Design variations of the £1 coin for the home countries being displayed in London yesterday by their creator, Mr. Leslie Durbin, a silversmith. The design for England is an oak tree, for Northern Ireland a flax plant, for Scotland a thistle, and for Wales a leek.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr D. B. Hill and Miss C. S. Warner

The engagement is announced between David, younger son of Colonel and Mrs. Edward Hill, of Cambridge, Surrey, and Collette, elder daughter of the Hon. Sir Jean-Pierre and Lady Warner, of Abingdon Villas, London, W8.

Mr A. V. Craddock and Miss B. E. Skelton

The engagement is announced between Antony, elder son of Mr and Mrs D. V. A. Craddock, of Perth, Perthshire, and Bridget, only daughter of Mr and Mrs R. J. Skelton, of Alderley Edge, Cheshire.

Mr P. Neeson and Miss M. J. Woodburn

The engagement is announced between Patrick, son of Mr and Mrs P. Neeson, of London, SW4, and Miss M. J. Woodburn, of London, NW4.

Mr J. N. Neeson and Mrs Joan Neeson

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Marriages

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Luncheons

HM Government

Mr Geoffrey Howe, QC, MP, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host yesterday at a luncheon at Admiralty House, given in honour of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Mexico, Sr. Licenciado Bernardo Sepúlveda.

Baroness Elliot of Harwood

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OBITUARY

SADIK HAKIM

Distinctive contribution to modern jazz

Sadik Hakim, the American modern jazz pianist who played with many of the important jazz musicians of the 1940s, died in New York on June 20. He was 60.

Curiously, Hakim was probably more famous for an occasion on which he hardly played at all than for his real achievements. When Charlie Parker made his first recordings as a leader in November, 1945, the quintet's chosen pianist was Bud Powell; as the day arrived, however, Powell was found to be unavailable and Hakim, who was lodging at Parker's house, was pressed into service. But Hakim did not possess the membership of the American musicians' union and when he was spotted by a union observer, his place at the piano stool for the remainder of the session was taken by a bystander, the pianist Dizzy Gillespie.

Thus it was that Gillespie, rather than Hakim, performed the supporting role in two pieces, "Koko" and "Now's the Time", which came to be among the most influential recordings of early modern jazz. Apart from setting an enduring puzzle for a generation of discographers, it represented a piece of singular bad luck for one of the first pianists to master the idiom.

Born Argonne Dense Thornton in Duluth, Minnesota on July 13, 1922, he left home in

1940 worked in Chicago and Peoria, Illinois for some years before making his way to New York, where he recorded during the middle 1940s with Lester Young, Dexter Gordon, Ben Webster and Eddie "Lockjaw" Davis. Like several other bebop musicians he was converted to the Muslim faith, and changed his name in 1947.

During the 1950s he spent lengthy periods in the bands of the saxophonists James Moody and Buddy Tate but resumed his travels in the 1960s, emigrating for a while to Canada and spending six months in Europe. In the late 1970s he returned to New York, taking advantage of renewed interest in the bebop pioneers to resume his career in the jazz capital.

Although not of the creative stature of such of his contemporaries as Powell, Thelonious Monk and Al Higg, Hakim nevertheless demonstrated an early and firm command of the principles of modern jazz. His talent was perhaps most clearly pronounced when, in 1977, he participated in a series of bebop piano recordings organized by the French producer Henri Renaud. The resulting release, titled *I Remember Bebop*, contained Hakim's lively, thoughtful accounts of three tunes by Parker, his erstwhile landlord.

TAMBIMUTTU

Kathleen Raine writes:

Tambimuttu will be remembered with deep affection by poets of my generation who recall the long-winded young man from Sri Lanka who appeared in London just before the last war like that prototypical Bohemian from the East, the god Dionysus, and established his cult in London's Fitzrovia. "I love ecstasy" I remember his saying, and with Tambi ecstasy, with or without the help of the soma, never seemed to flag.

Poetry London with its Ceri Richards, Graham Sutherland, Mervyn Peake, Gerald Wilde and many besides, made poetry history. There were many excellent literary reviews including Cyril Connolly's *Horizon* and Geoffrey Grigson's *New Verse* but PL had a different character. Tambi was not an "intellectual": what he looked for in poetry was imagination and this intangible quality he discerned with sure intuition. It was as if he could feel it through the paper, and he was never wrong. It was the same with people - he either loved people, or recoiled, and wasted no time in explanations or excuses.

His values cut right across those of "the literary world" in whose intrigues he took no interest, though he knew all the poets and painters of note, and all from T. S. Eliot downwards had a special kind of affection

for Tambi. "He is really a wild man, like me," Tambi said of the remote Mr Eliot who on his side claimed to be the only one among us able correctly to pronounce his name. Tambi was the wild member of a distinguished family - the aesthetes A. K. Coomaraswamy was his uncle - and though usually penniless, his fine features bruised in fights, his behaviour was always that of a prince.

When he had money - and over the years large sums were repeatedly given him by patrons proud to support him - he spent it on superb production of books or gave it away; when he had none it made very little difference to his way of life, for princes are perfectly at ease in beggar's rags.

On balance he gave infinitely more than he received from American millionaires, Indian royalty, the Beatles, and at the end from Mrs Gandhi herself for his last great project, the founding of an Indian Arts Council in Great Britain (1983). I was in Delhi early this year just after Tambi's untimely and tragic death and found that in the Subcontinent too Tambi stories were told with affectionate amazement.

He brought to England the warmth of the genius and poetry of Indian civilization. There will never again be anyone like Tambi.

MR BELA MENCZER

Bela Menczer, a versatile *Homme de lettres* of Hungarian origin, died in Midhurst, Sussex, on June 11, at the age of 80.

Menczer was born in Budapest on November 17, 1902, and at the age of 17 became possibly the youngest member of the *Galilei Circle*, the organisation of radical young Hungarian intellectuals, which was instrumental in bringing about the 1919 Revolution in Hungary, and whose members included Mátyás Rákosi, the Communist dictator of the 1950s. On account of his activity in the aftermath of the revolution, Menczer had to go abroad and he finished his university studies at the Sorbonne.

When the Continent was no longer safe for liberal intellectuals in the mid-1930s he made England his second home.

During the Second World War, as a lifelong francophile, he joined the Free French in London, and became a press

officer of General de Gaulle who sent him on various missions to Central Africa. For his services to the French he was decorated after the war.

Investment and Finance

City Editor
Anthony Hilton

THE TIMES

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STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index 719.6 down 6.1
FT 100s 82.02 down 0.35
Bargains: 23.612
Datastream USM Leaders:
98.33 down 0.23
Tokyo Nikkei Dow Jones
index 8838.24 down 61.80
Hongkong Hang Seng index
943.63 down 13.01
New York Dow Jones Average
(latest) 1228.97 down 0.50

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling \$1.5340 down 55pts
Index 84.1 down 0.4
DM 3.90 unchanged
FF 11.7150 up 0.0150
Yen 366.50 down 2.0
Dollar
Index 125.1 down 0.3
DM 2.5405 up 108pts
Gold
\$416.50 up \$0.75
NEW YORK LATEST
Gold \$416.00
Sterling \$1.5295

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Base rates 9%
3 month Interbank 9%
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 9 1/4%
3 month DM 9 1/4%
3 month FF 14 1/4%
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling
Export Finance Scheme IV
Average reference rate for
interest period May 4 to June
7, 1983 inclusive: 10.394 per
cent.

PRICE CHANGES

TACE 71p +16p
Time Prods 16.5p +2.5p
Lake & Elliot 24p +3p
Boustead 69p +7p
Hambros (E2) £10 +£1
Ault & Wiborg 54p +5p
Barratt Devo 216p -24p
Snia Viscosa 41p -4p
Ford BDR 175p -15p
Ventrispet 212.8125 -£1.0625
Tozer 25p -2p
Davy Corp 50p -4p

TODAY

Interim: Brooke Tool & Engineering, Burns Anderson, Hardys & Hansons, Vectis Stone.
Finals: Anchor Int'l Fuld (Div), BPP, Brickhouse, Dudley, Downs Surgical, Warner Holdings.
Economic statistics: Quarterly analysis of bank advances (mid-May), personal income, expenditure & savings (1st qtr), industrial & commercial companies appropriation account (1st qtr).

NOTEBOOK

Inco, the Canadian nickel producer, expects the expiring quarter to be an improvement on the first three months of the year. But the considerable problems of the nickel market still dictate the company's fortunes.
United Leasing, a newcomer to the Stock Exchange, has all the appeal of a fast-growing, computer-related share. Much depends on its connexion with the mighty IBM.

Page 14

Two more banks raise mortgages

Lloyds Bank and the Bank of Scotland have joined Barclays, NatWest and the TSB in raising their home loan rates.
Lloyds' rate goes up from 10.2 per cent to 11 per cent and the Bank of Scotland's from 10.5 per cent to 11.25 per cent with effect from Friday.

● HUNT WIND UPS: Three more companies in the financial empire of missing investment adviser, Mr Keith Hunt, were compulsorily wound up yesterday. They were Exchange Securities International, Exchange Securities Financial Services, and Exchange Securities Investment Management.

● DOME CHAIRMAN: Mr John Howard MacDonald, 55, group treasurer with the Royal Dutch Shell Group in London is to become chairman and chief executive officer of Dome Petroleum.

● PERGAMON INCREASE: Pergamon Press, the company at the centre of Mr Robert Maxwell's fast-growing business empire, increased its pretax profits from £9.3m to £12.4m last year.

● Bremmell Beard (Holdings): Board proposes to change the company's name to Windsor Securities (Holdings) and plans to expand the company's activities in insurance and reinsurance broking and in other financial services. The company is on course to achieve its budgeted profit for 1982-83 and a dividend will be paid for this year.

More EEC steel cuts demanded

By Our Industrial Correspondent

Britain will face new demands from the European Commission today for further big cuts in steelmaking capacity which, if obeyed, could lead to additional job losses in the already severely slimmed British Steel Corporation.

The Commission is due to decide on further steel cuts throughout the Community under the five-year steel crisis plan begun in 1980. They will be calculated according to the amount of public money pumped into the ailing industries by member states.

Mr Cecil Parkinson, Trade and Industry Secretary, has told his EEC counterparts that he will not agree to any more reductions in Britain's basic steelmaking capacity. Britain had done its fair share of steel industry restructuring and was now looking to its EEC partners to follow suit.

The crisis plan, with a central aim of restoring stability to the disordered European industry, involves a complicated mixture of mandatory and voluntary production and sales quotas on finished steel, a system of reporting price levels and widespread capacity reductions, all expected to finish at the end of 1985 when member states will also have to have phased out all forms of public aid.

Today's announcement of new cutbacks comes after last week's Luxembourg ministerial meeting called to extend production quotas because, in the Commission's view, capacity cuts have been insufficient. Ministers agreed to a one month's extension, when the talks will be resumed.

This will be after the dust has settled following the Italian general election, where the Communists won considerable support and are likely to oppose steel mill closures.

The Commission's target is to cut 30-35 million tonnes from total European steel capacity in 1980 of 212 million tonnes but so far the total closed, plus a wide range of promised cuts, amounts to about 18 million tonnes.

£6.9m tax case settled

The Inland Revenue has agreed to a tax settlement of £6.9m and has dropped charges of conspiracy to defraud the Revenue, brought against two directors of a pet foods company.

Fraud charges against Mr George Jackson, chairman of Jolyke Holdings, have been dropped, counsel for the Inland Revenue said, because Mr Jackson was too ill to stand trial.

The settlement consisted of £2.89m in unpaid tax, £2m interest and £2m penalties.

Counsel for Mr Mervyn Clifford Jones, the financial director of Jolyke Holdings, told the court in London that charges against his client had been dropped because he had agreed to assist the Inland Revenue with their inquiries.

WALL STREET

New York (AP-Dow Jones) - Stocks were mixed yesterday. The Dow Jones industrial average rose 2.30 points to 1231.77. It had shown a loss of about 1.5 points after gaining more than 3 points at the start of trading.

Losers were nearly two-to-one over advances and trading was relatively light.

Procter & Gamble at 53 1/2 was up 1/4; Mead Corporation at 32 was up 1/4; Firestone at 20 1/4 was unchanged; General Motors at 73 1/2 was up 1/4; Maryland Cap at 48 1/4 was up 1/4; FT Howard Paper at 53 1/2 was down 1/4; Texas Instruments at 120 1/2 was down 1/4; Tracor at 26 1/2 was down 1/4; Merck at 91 1/4 was up 1/4; Monsanto at 90 1/4 was up 1/4; American Telephone & Telegraph at 62 1/2 was up 1/4; Abbott Laboratories fell 1/4 to 47 1/4; American Cyanamid fell 1/4 to 47 1/4; General Electric was unchanged at 53 1/2; Teledyne fell 1/4 to 170 1/4; Gerber Scientific fell

New call for BA and BCal to be excluded from inquiry

British and American officials hold secret talks on Laker case

From Bailey Morris, Washington

A team of high-level British officials arrived in Washington on Monday for secret talks with the Reagan Administration after the British Government's order directing British Airways and British Caledonian Airways not to comply with US Justice Department subpoenas for information in the Laker case.

Officials from both the Department of Trade and Industry and the Department of Transport were involved in the closely-guarded talks with US Justice officials and others in the Administration. Neither side was prepared to comment on the talks or whether progress was made in a second session yesterday.

A British Embassy official, while confirming that the delegation had arrived, would not name the British officials involved in the talks on the increasingly hostile dispute between the two governments over the Laker case.

Administration officials said that they expected little response from the Justice Department since the British order applied to US located documents only and the two airlines

Despite repeated requests from Britain to limit the scope of its probe, the Justice Department is pressing ahead with a non-public criminal investigation into charges that eight airlines, including British Airways and British Caledonian, conspired to drive Laker Airways, headed by Sir Freddie Laker, out of business.

The talks were thought to center on a renewed request that the Justice Department drop the investigation. Negotiators were also expected to explore what legal actions, if any, the US Justice might take in response to the British Government's order to the two airlines.

had already complied with an earlier subpoena for US based documents relating to the inquiry. The two governments are locked in a jurisdictional dispute over whose law should prevail in one of the most celebrated antitrust cases in recent years.



Laker: alleged conspiracy to drive him out of business

to impress upon Americans that: "We do not accept the extraterritorial application of American antitrust laws" an Embassy official said.

British officials decided to issue the order because the Reagan Administration has so far declined to assure the Government that the British carriers will be dropped from the inquiry which could result in damages of millions of dollars and jail sentences if the defendants are found guilty.

British officials have learned that neither British Airlines has been identified as a "target", which in American antitrust parlance means there is sufficient evidence to suggest that they were responsible for the alleged conspiracy.

The Government issued the order limiting the scope of the inquiry both to prevent the investigation from expanding and to make clear its determination to resist such efforts in British territory, according to officials.

City Corner

Keeping cool at the Fed

"Crisis, what crisis" was roughly the message delivered by the re-appointed Mr Paul Volcker yesterday.

The crisis people had in mind was a general upset in world stock and currency markets as dealers prepared for the Federal Reserve Board to clamp down on the hectic growth of US money supply and equally hectic second quarter growth in its economy. Mr Volcker told reporters that he was actually rather keen on expansion.

This seems to clarify the rather confused situation since the weekend, when an unexpected fall in weekly M1, the hitherto errant American money supply measure, was quickly followed by speculation of an imminent rise in American interest rates.

Mr Volcker's remarks can be read two ways. He may simply mean that the Fed is satisfied with its modest measures in the Spring and sees no immediate cause for further action. That in itself, is reassuring. The influential Dr Henry Kaufman and many other analysts, have been forecasting a new uptrend in rates.

Some of the latest forecasts are simply a response to Mr Volcker's reappearance.

But it should not be forgotten that some US interest are indeed rising of their own accord and in response that earlier mild tightening. Three-month commercial debt rates have jumped almost a point in short order.

There is a more encouraging reading of Mr Volcker's cheerful message that has so far eluded market thinking. Expansion of production can indeed be good for inflation and interest rates. The authorities on both sides of the Atlantic are so keen to enjoy the fruits that they will do nothing to set recovery back.

The new team at our own Treasury and Bank of England seems distinctly keener to force the pace on cutting interest rates (despite the building societies' failure to cooperate).

Mr Volcker may be just as keen to keep up the spirit of Williamsburg. We shall see.

Vauxhall may hire 1,000 as sales rise

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Vauxhall Motors, Britain's most successful car company in recent years, said yesterday it might hire another 1,000 workers by the end of this year if sales of its Cavalier model continued to be buoyant.

The company, the British subsidiary of General Motors of the United States, said they could be needed in addition to 200 recently recruited. Men from the depressed Bedford truck division have also been switched to the car plant at Luton recently to enable a double shift to be worked from August.

A spokesman said Vauxhall had orders for more than 80,000 cars, half of them Cavaliers. "If the sales keep going as they are, by the end of the year it could mean another 1,000 workers needed from outside", he said. Mr John Bagshaw, the manufacturing and marketing director, forecast that Vauxhall would sell 132,500 cars in the first six months of this year, be profitable by the end of the year and achieve "16 per cent" of the British market early next year.

Further expression of optimism came from Lucas Aerospace which said that up to 2,500 jobs could be created in the West Midlands, Burnley and Bradford, if the Government decided to buy an American anti-radar missile system rather than British-designed equipment.



Bagshaw: forecasts profit this year

ment for use by RAF Tornados.

British Aerospace has begun design of a system, called Alarm, but Lucas said it would be too late to combat the competition and the American system, named Harrier, if already in production. If the order went to Lucas, it would build Harrier in Britain with only the guidance systems being imported from Texas Instruments in the United States.

Meanwhile, Leyland Vehicles said yesterday it would end production of the Titan double deck bus - built almost entirely for London Transport - by the end of next year. Job losses had not been calculated. London Transport said it had contracted to buy Titans worth £18m but no more orders would be placed because the bus was too expensive.

No to deal on Great Portland

By Jonathan Clare

A consortium of three of four big institutional investors yesterday tried to buy the Great Portland Estate's stake in Great Portland Estates but failed because it did not offer a high enough price.

The consortium offered 128p a share against yesterday's middle market price of 130p. This would value the KIO's 5.6 per cent stake at nearly £10m. The KIO is believed to have been ready to sell for 138p.

Normally, the buyer of a line of shares of such a big size would expect a discount but the KIO took the line that the stake had a premium value to a single buyer who might be preparing a bid.

The KIO has sold many of its holdings of British property shares during last year and the stake in Great Portland and the 7.8 per cent stake in Stock Conversion and Investment Trust are thought now to be its only declarable property investments.

Mr Richard Peskin, Great Portland's joint managing director, said he was unaware of the attempt. The consortium is said to have been put together by Rowe & Pitman, the stockbrokers, but none was available to comment last night.

The KIO's selling of other property shares has been regarded as a cash-raising exercise to bid for either Great Portland or Stock Conversion.

Rise in bank lending slows to 1.25%

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

Bank lending slowed sharply in the three months to mid-May, according to Bank of England figures yesterday. A continuing rise in personal borrowing was largely outweighed by a reduction in lending to industry.

Total bank lending rose by £1,137m or 1.25 per cent in the latest three months, only a third of the increase in the previous three months.

This was more than accounted for by higher personal borrowing up by £1,373m or 6 per cent, although this still represents a marked slowdown from the rapid rates of growth seen last year.

Nearly two-thirds of personal lending or £860m was for mortgages but the amounts involved have fallen significantly since the banks announced cuts at the end of last year. Since then even tighter restrictions have been introduced.

But the building societies have more than made up for the drop in bank advances, so total lending for house purchase is still growing swiftly.

Lending to manufacturing industry fell by £915m or 5 per cent in the three months to May, the biggest absolute drop since the figures were first compiled in 1975. The reasons for the fall - which occurred in almost all sectors except shipbuilding - are not clear.

An optimistic interpretation would be that companies are meeting their cash needs from their own resources, reflecting improved profitability, and from market borrowings, a view which gains some support from the number of stock issues in recent months.

But it could also mean that companies have no need for extra working capital because they are no longer expanding output, despite a pickup in activity this year.

The latest survey by the Confederation of British Industry suggests that the optimistic interpretation is more likely, since manufacturing companies are reporting better order books and expect to boost production in the coming months.

Companies may be using liquid assets to finance expansion. The Department of Industry recently reported that the liquidity position of the 200 big companies in its survey was stronger than for most of the past four years.

● STAKE SOLD: Samuel Montagu has sold its 40 per cent stake in Capel Corp, the Australian merchant bank, to the National Mutual Life Association of Australia, the majority shareholder. Montagu has formed a joint venture investment bank with Dominquez and Barry, an Australian stockbroker.

News International buys 65% of satellite group

By Bill Johnstone, Electronics Correspondent

The shareholders of Satellite Television (SATV) yesterday unanimously approved the offer of £5m by News International for 65 per cent of the company.

Mr Rupert Murdoch, chairman of News International, Mr Gerald Long, deputy chairman, News International, and Mr Brian Horton, Director of development, News International, have been appointed to the SATV board.

The successful bid will give News International, the owner of Times Newspapers, The Sun, and the News of the World, a controlling share in the first commercial satellite channel to broadcast into Britain. The company has been allocated a channel on the new European communication satellite Eutelsat-1 which was launched two weeks ago from Kourou in French Guiana.

SATV broadcasts about two hours a day to about 400,000 viewers in Finland, Norway and Switzerland on the European Orbital Test Satellite (OTS). By the end of the year it will have been transferred to the new

satellite and will be able to broadcast into Britain and to Western European countries with whose governments it reaches agreement.

The SATV programming would need to be different for Britain since its broadcasts are called from American, Australian and British sources but agreements cover transmission to non-English speaking countries only. SATV is expected to extend its hours of transmission and offer a diet of news, sport and live programming.

Goldcrest Film and Television, a wholly owned subsidiary of S. Pearson, announced a few weeks ago that it, in partnership with four American film/television/cable companies, plans to offer a premier film satellite service next year using a channel on the Intelsat satellite, probably through Mercury, the privately owned telecommunications company.

Goldcrest and SATV will feed cable television operators who will receive the signal and then redistribute it to subscribers' homes.

Another delay in reform 'would be crazy'

Cork in bankruptcy law protest

By Andrew Cornelius

Sir Kenneth Cork, a senior partner at accountants Cork Gully, has written to Mr Cecil Parkinson, the trade and industry secretary, to protest against government delays in reforming the law on bankruptcy.

Though Mr Alex Fletcher, the new minister for consumer affairs, has still to outline the Government's policy on this issue, the indications from Whitehall are that it could take four years to get a new law on the statute book.

Sir Kenneth, a leading authority on receivership, spent more than four years from 1977 to 1982 drafting a 250,000 word report and blueprint for reform of Britain's archaic bankruptcy laws.

He regards a further delay of this duration as "crazy", and unacceptable.

On the BBC Radio programme *You and Yours* to be broadcast today, Sir Kenneth said that his report could well be out of date if the Govern-



Fletcher: yet to outline policy

ment waits until the end of its present term of office before bringing forward legislation.

Sir Kenneth is clearly disappointed that the plan by Dr Gerard Vaughan, the former consumer affairs minister, to bring forward minor legislation to deal with the most flagrant abuses no longer appears to be favoured by Whitehall.

Dr Vaughan had said on several occasions that he wanted to stop the practice of some companies which took money from the public, went bankrupt before they supplied the customers with the goods they had paid for, then opened again the next day under a different name.

Supporting this, Sir Kenneth repeated that he thought the priority of the legislators should be to "get rogue directors out and take away their limited liability so they cannot go on cheating the public - and then to get rogue liquidators out so they cannot aid and abet the directors."

But though sympathetic to this view, the Department of Trade and Industry is now concerned that it may not be feasible to bring forward piecemeal legislation.

It fears that the law on bankruptcy is so interwoven that one section cannot be changed without causing anomalies elsewhere.

Will the growth last?

THIS IS THE FIFTEENTH YEAR THE QUESTION HAS BEEN ASKED AND FOR THE FIFTEENTH TIME THE ANSWER IS YES.

Final Results to 31 March	1983 £'000	1982 £'000	% Increase
Group External Turnover	235,552	161,898	45%
Trading Profit	37,288	23,589	58%
Profit before Taxation	30,012	21,641	39%
Profit after Taxation	21,811	14,473	51%
Profit Attributable	19,634	13,948	41%
*Earnings per share	125.2p	112.5p	11%
Dividend per share	17.5p	14p	25%

*The average number of shares in issue increased from 12.2m to 16.5m during the year.

ONE-FOR-ONE SCRIP ISSUE

"Your Board believes that the Group has shown the skill, imagination, and determination necessary to combat economic circumstances as demanding as they have ever been. I am therefore in a position to predict that further substantial growth will be achieved in the current year and beyond."

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119 Paltor Lane, Sheffield S11 8YS.

A winning combination

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George Helsby Chairman

Notice of Redemption

Trade Development Financial Services N.V.

Guaranteed Floating Rate Notes Due 1986

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of the Trust Deed dated August 21, 1979, under which the above described Notes were issued, Trade Development Financial Services N.V. has elected to redeem on the Interest Payment Date falling on August 24, 1983 all outstanding Notes at their principal amount.

The said Notes are to be redeemed at the Corporate Trust Office of the Principal Paying Agent, 111 Wall Street, 5th Floor, Receive and Deliver Department, in the Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York, State of New York, N.Y. at the main offices of Citibank N.A. in London, Brussels, Paris, Frankfurt am Main, Zurich or the main office of Citibank (Luxembourg) S.A. in Luxembourg. On said date the Notes will become due and payable at the said amount. On and after said date, interest on the Notes will cease to accrue and all unmatured coupons relating thereto will become void.

The said Notes should be presented and surrendered at the offices set forth in the preceding paragraph on said date with all interest coupons appertaining thereto maturing after said date.

Coupons due August 24, 1983 should be detached and presented for payment in the usual manner.

TRADE DEVELOPMENT FINANCIAL SERVICES N.V.

By CITIBANK, N.A.

Principal Paying Agent

Dated: June 29, 1983

NatWest Mortgage Rate

With effect from 1st July, 1983 the NatWest Mortgage Rate payable under current Mortgage Deeds and Conditions of Offer will be increased by 1% to 11% p.a.

National Westminster Home Loans Limited
41 Lothbury, London EC2P 2BP.

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L. TEXAS PETROLEUM, INC.

(Incorporated with limited liability in the State of Texas in the United States of America)

Share Capital at 29th June 1983.

Authorised

120,000,000

Shares of Common Stock without par value ("Shares")

Issued

107,627,051

On 25th May 1983, conditional approval was given by the Council of The Stock Exchange in London for the Shares to be admitted to the Official List. All the conditions have now been satisfied, and dealings in the Shares start today, 29th June 1983. Updated particulars of the Company are available in the Extra Statistical Services, and copies may be obtained during normal business hours on any weekday (Saturdays and public holidays excepted) up to and including 13th July 1983 from:-

Kleinwort, Benson Limited
20 Fenchurch Street
London EC3P 3DB

29th June 1983

Henderson Crosthwaite & Co.
194/200 Bishopsgate
London EC2M 4LL

Redemption Notice

PEUGEOT S.A.
£22,500,000 14% Bonds due 1 August 1990

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to the Trust Deed, between Peugeot and the Law Debenture Corporation, Limited dated August 8, 1980 under which the above described Bonds were issued, that Citibank, N.A. as Principal Paying Agent, has selected by lot for redemption on August 1, 1983 through the operation of the Sinking Fund, £1,000,000 principal amount of said Bonds at the Sinking Fund redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof, together with accrued interest to the date fixed for redemption. The serial numbers of the Bonds selected by lot for redemption are as follows:

18	1632	4713	4863	5059	10955	12616	14823	16666	18811	738	2570	5865	8088	10087	11773	13592	15822	17751	20395
29	1638	4733	4873	5061	10955	12627	14828	16667	18812	753	2601	5926	8093	10120	11820	13649	15882	17819	20462
40	1649	4744	4884	5072	10962	12638	14835	16674	18815	759	2632	5957	8100	10151	11851	13680	15913	17850	20493
51	1659	4755	4895	5083	10969	12649	14842	16681	18818	764	2663	6008	8107	10182	11882	13719	15944	17881	20524
62	1670	4766	4906	5091	10976	12660	14849	16688	18821	770	2694	6059	8114	10213	11913	13758	15975	17912	20555
73	1681	4777	4917	5100	10983	12671	14856	16695	18824	776	2725	6110	8121	10244	11944	13797	16006	17943	20586
84	1692	4788	4928	5108	10990	12682	14863	16702	18827	782	2756	6161	8128	10275	11975	13836	16037	17974	20617
95	1703	4799	4939	5116	11000	12693	14870	16709	18830	788	2787	6212	8135	10306	12006	13875	16068	18005	20648
106	1714	4810	4950	5124	11007	12704	14877	16716	18833	794	2818	6263	8142	10337	12037	13914	16099	18036	20679
117	1725	4821	4961	5132	11014	12715	14884	16723	18836	800	2849	6314	8149	10368	12068	13953	16130	18067	20710
128	1736	4832	4972	5140	11021	12726	14891	16730	18839	806	2880	6365	8156	10399	12099	13992	16161	18098	20741
139	1747	4843	4983	5148	11028	12737	14898	16737	18842	812	2911	6416	8163	10430	12130	14031	16192	18129	20772
150	1758	4854	4994	5156	11035	12748	14905	16744	18845	818	2942	6467	8170	10461	12161	14070	16223	18160	20803
161	1769	4865	5005	5164	11042	12759	14912	16751	18848	824	2973	6518	8177	10492	12192	14109	16254	18191	20834
172	1780	4876	5016	5172	11049	12770	14919	16758	18851	830	3004	6569	8184	10523	12223	14148	16285	18222	20865
183	1791	4887	5027	5180	11056	12781	14926	16765	18854	836	3035	6620	8191	10554	12254	14187	16316	18253	20896
194	1802	4898	5038	5188	11063	12792	14933	16772	18857	842	3066	6671	8198	10585	12285	14226	16347	18284	20927
205	1813	4909	5049	5196	11070	12803	14940	16779	18860	848	3097	6722	8205	10616	12316	14265	16378	18315	20958
216	1824	4920	5060	5204	11077	12814	14947	16786	18863	854	3128	6773	8212	10647	12347	14304	16409	18346	20989
227	1835	4931	5071	5212	11084	12825	14954	16793	18866	860	3159	6824	8219	10678	12378	14343	16440	18377	21020
238	1846	4942	5082	5220	11091	12836	14961	16800	18869	866	3190	6875	8226	10709	12409	14382	16471	18408	21051
249	1857	4953	5093	5228	11098	12847	14968	16807	18872	872	3221	6926	8233	10740	12440	14421	16502	18439	21082
260	1868	4964	5104	5236	11105	12858	14975	16814	18875	878	3252	6977	8240	10771	12471	14460	16533	18470	21113
271	1879	4975	5115	5244	11112	12869	14982	16821	18878	884	3283	7028	8247	10802	12502	14499	16564	18501	21144
282	1890	4986	5126	5252	11119	12880	14989	16828	18881	890	3314	7079	8254	10833	12533	14538	16595	18532	21175
293	1901	4997	5137	5260	11126	12891	14996	16835	18884	896	3345	7130	8261	10864	12564	14577	16626	18563	21206
304	1912	5008	5148	5268	11133	12902	15003	16842	18887	902	3376	7181	8268	10895	12595	14616	16657	18594	21237
315	1923	5019	5159	5276	11140	12913	15010	16849	18890	908	3407	7232	8275	10926	12626	14655	16688	18625	21268
326	1934	5030	5170	5284	11147	12924	15017	16856	18893	914	3438	7283	8282	10957	12657	14694	16719	18656	21299
337	1945	5041	5181	5292	11154	12935	15024	16863	18896	920	3469	7334	8289	10988	12688	14733	16750	18687	21330
348	1956	5052	5192	5300	11161	12946	15031	16870	18899	926	3500	7385	8296	11019	12719	14772	16781	18718	21361
359	1967	5063	5203	5308	11168	12957	15038	16877	18902	932	3531	7436	8303	11050	12750	14811	16812	18749	21392
370	1978	5074	5214	5316	11175	12968	15045	16884	18905	938	3562	7487	8310	11081	12781	14850	16843	18780	21423
381	1989	5085	5225	5324	11182	12979	15052	16891	18908	944	3593	7538	8317	11112	12812	14889	16874	18811	21454
392	1990	5096	5236	5332	11189	12990	15059	16898	18911	950	3624	7589	8324	11143	12843	14928	16905	18842	21485
403	2001	5107	5247	5340	11196	13001	15066	16905	18914	956	3655	7640	8331	11174	12874	14967	16936	18873	21516
414	2012	5118	5258	5348	11203	13012	15073	16912	18917	962	3686	7691	8338	11205	12905	15006	16967	18904	21547
425	2023	5129	5269	5356	11210	13023	15080	16919	18920	968	3717	7742	8345	11236	12936	15045	17000	18935	21578
436	2034	5140	5280	5364	11217	13034	15087	16926	18923	974	3748	7793	8352	11267	12967	15084	17031	18966	21609
447	2045	5151	5291	5372	11224	13045	15094	16933	18926	980	3779	7844	8359	11298	12998	15123	17062	18997	21640
458	2056	5162	5302	5380	11231	13056	15101	16940	18929	986	3810	7895	8366	11329	13029	15162	17093	19028	21671
469	2067	5173	5313	5388	11238	13067	15108	16947	18932	992	3841	7946	8373	11360	13060	15201	17124	19059	21702
480	2078	5184	5324	5396	11245	13078	15115	16954	18935	998	3872	7997	8380	11391	13091	15240	17155	19090	21733
491	2089	5195	5335	5404	11252	13089	15122	16961	18938	1004	3903	8048	8387	11422	13122	15279	17186	19121	21764
502	2090	5206	5346	5412	11259	13100	15129	16968	18941	1010	3934	8099	8394	11453	13153	15318	17217	19152	21795
513	2101	5217	5357	5420	11266	13111	15136	16975	18944	1016	3965	8150	8401	11484	13184	15357	17248	19183	21826
524	2112	5228	5368	5428	11273	13122	15143	16982	18947	1022	3996	8201	8408	11515	13215	15396	17279	19214	21857
535	2123	5239	5379	5436	11280	13133	15150	16989	18950	1028	4027	8252	8415	11546	13246	15435	17310	19245	21888
546	2134	5250	5390	5444	11287	13144	15157	16996	18953	1034	4058	8303	8422	11577	13277	15474	17341	19276	21919
557	2145	5261	5401	5452	11294	13155	15164	17003	18956	1040	4089	8354	8429	11608	13308	15513	17372	19307	21950
568	2156	5272	5412	5460	11301	13166	15171	17010	18959	1046	4120	8405	8436	11639	13339	15552	17403	19338	21981
579	2167	5283	5423	5468	11308	13177	15178	17017	18962	1052	4151	8456	8443	11670	13370	15591	17434	19369	22012
590	2178	5294	5434	5476	11315	13188	15185	17024	18965	1058	4182	8507	8450	11701	13401	15630	17465	19400	22043
601	2189	5305	5445	5484	11322	13199	15192	17031	18968	1064	4213	8558	8457	11732	13432	15669	17496	19431	22074
612	2190	5316	5456	5492	11329	13210	15200	17038	18971	1070	4244	8609	8464	11763	13463	15708	17527	19462	22105
623	2201	5327	5467	5500	11336	13221	15207	17045	18974	1076	4275	8660	8471	11794	13494	15747	17558	19493	22136
634	2212	5338	5478	5508	11343	13232	15214	17052	18977	1082	4306	8711	8478	11825	13525	15786	17589	19524	22167
645	2223	5349	5489	5516	11350	13243	15221	17059	18980	1088	4337	8762	8485	11856	13556	15825	17620	19555	22198
656	2234	5360	5500	5524	11357	13254	15228	17066	18983	1094	4368	8813	8492	11887	13587	15864	17651	19586	22229
667	2245	5371	5511	5532	11364	13265	15235	17073	18986	1100	4399	8864	8499	11918	13618	15903	17682	19617	22260
678	2256	5382	5522	5540	11371	13276	15242	17080	18989	1106	4430	8915	8506	11949	13649	15942	17713	19648	22291
689	2267	5393	5533	5548	11378	13287	15249	17087	18992	1112	4461	8966	8513	11980	13680	15981	17744	19679	22322
700	2278	5404	5544	5556	11385	13298	15256	17094	18995	1118	4492	9017	8520	12011	13711	16020	17775	19710	22353
711	2289	5415	5555	5564	11392	13309	15263	17101	18998	1124	4523	9068	8527	12042	13742	16059	17806	19741	22384
722	2290</																		

average of 52 hours a week by his own account. And his

MARKET REPORT by Michael Clark

Laird catches the bus deal

ACCOUNTDAYS: Dealings began, June 20. Dealings end, July 1. Contango Day, July 4. Settlement Day, July 11.

The Laird Group has won the major slice of a multi-million pound contract to supply London with a new fleet of double-decker buses.

The Greater London Council plans to spend £50m over the next two years on 725 buses to replace its fleet of vehicles.

Metro-Cammell Weymann, a subsidiary of Laird, has been asked to supply 485 of its Metros, worth an estimated £35m, after fighting off stiff competition from BL the CLC's traditional supplier of double-decker buses. BL has been awarded a contract to build 240 of its Titans to make up the rest of the contract.

Reports that Laird won the contract against the odds came as a welcome surprise to the stock market, where the share price recovered an early fall to close unchanged at 102p. A spokesman for Metro-Cammell said: "It's tremendous news for the company. The contract covers two years and takes us well into 1986."

Shares of BL ended the day 2p lower at 32p. Meanwhile, the uncertainty over the next move in American interest rates sent the world's stock markets into a

nose dive. In Tokyo, the Nikkei Dow-Jones Index lost 61.80 to 8,838.24, while in Hong Kong the Hang Seng Index tumbled 13.01 to 943.63 as investors feared a new rise. The situation in London was little better as nervous sellers gained the upper hand.

Samuel Properties has bought in 500,000 of its own shares at 120p for cancellation so enhancing the asset value per share. A shuffle among its big shareholders is also on the cards. The price was down 2p at 118p yesterday.

This was in spite of the reassuring remarks from Mr Paul Volcker, chairman of the Fed, who remained sceptical of a rise in American rates. The FT Index closed 6.1 down at 719.6, having been 4.1 lower. Gilt recovered some of their initial falls, but by the close were still showing losses of around 2% in long as the pound continued to

slide on the foreign exchange, where it closed 0.7 cents down at \$1.5320. Building shares tumbled in the wake of a television programme, highly critical of timber-built houses. Leading the way down was Sir Lawrie Barratt's Barratt Developments, which fell 24p to 216p, after 208p, wiping almost £50m from the group's value. Others hard hit included Magnet & Southern 4p to 184p, Meyer International 6p to 160p and John Carr Doncaster 8p to 182p.

Racal Electronics has placed its remaining 9.6 per cent stake in engineering group Advest at close to a high for the shares. Racal, which once owned nearly 20 per cent of Advest, has been reducing its stake since it acquired Decca. The sale of its remaining shares raised about £4.3m. Advest shares fell 2p to 220p.

Liang Lin, the Singapore-based trading group, has stepped up its interest in Jenks

& Cattell, the Midlands-based garden tool group. It now owns 3.4 million shares standing at a year's high of 37p. Mr Ronald Atken, chairman of J & C, was quick to deny the possibility of a full bid. "It's just a tidying-up operation on Liang Lin's part. But they will probably get up to 29 per cent," he said.

Equitable Life Assurance has also increased its stake in Fairview Estates, the building and construction group, to 2.06 million shares, .06 per cent of the equity. The shares were unchanged at 121p.

John Crowther, the textile group, is asking shareholders for an extra £850,000 by way of a rights issue as the next step in its reorganization. The group is proposing to offer an extra 3.6 million at 25p on the basis of one new share for every ordinary share already held.

The board and institutional shareholders have agreed to take up 67.25 per cent of the shares with the balance underwritten by broker L. Messel.

Mr Trevor Barker, chairman, says that with borrowings up from £1.55m to £1.85m, the group enjoys a healthy working capital. Last year, the group reported a pre-tax profit of £23,000 - its first since 1975. News of the cash call left the shares unchanged at 34p.

THE TIMES 1000
1982/1983
The Top 1000 UK Companies with all shareholdings details.
The 1000 leading companies in the UK, by turnover, in 1982.
Includes: names, addresses, shareholdings, financial data, and more.
Published by The Times Book Co. Ltd. 10 Golden Square, London, W1.

RECENT ISSUES

Issue	Price	Yield
Admiral (10p) (1982)	100	10.00
Admiral (20p) (1982)	100	10.00
Admiral (30p) (1982)	100	10.00
Admiral (40p) (1982)	100	10.00
Admiral (50p) (1982)	100	10.00
Admiral (60p) (1982)	100	10.00
Admiral (70p) (1982)	100	10.00
Admiral (80p) (1982)	100	10.00
Admiral (90p) (1982)	100	10.00
Admiral (1.00) (1982)	100	10.00

Issue price in parentheses a United Securities. * by lender.

BRITISH FUNDS

Fund	Price	Yield
Admiral (10p) (1982)	100	10.00
Admiral (20p) (1982)	100	10.00
Admiral (30p) (1982)	100	10.00
Admiral (40p) (1982)	100	10.00
Admiral (50p) (1982)	100	10.00
Admiral (60p) (1982)	100	10.00
Admiral (70p) (1982)	100	10.00
Admiral (80p) (1982)	100	10.00
Admiral (90p) (1982)	100	10.00
Admiral (1.00) (1982)	100	10.00

MEDIUMS

Fund	Price	Yield
Admiral (10p) (1982)	100	10.00
Admiral (20p) (1982)	100	10.00
Admiral (30p) (1982)	100	10.00
Admiral (40p) (1982)	100	10.00
Admiral (50p) (1982)	100	10.00
Admiral (60p) (1982)	100	10.00
Admiral (70p) (1982)	100	10.00
Admiral (80p) (1982)	100	10.00
Admiral (90p) (1982)	100	10.00
Admiral (1.00) (1982)	100	10.00

LONGS

Fund	Price	Yield
Admiral (10p) (1982)	100	10.00
Admiral (20p) (1982)	100	10.00
Admiral (30p) (1982)	100	10.00
Admiral (40p) (1982)	100	10.00
Admiral (50p) (1982)	100	10.00
Admiral (60p) (1982)	100	10.00
Admiral (70p) (1982)	100	10.00
Admiral (80p) (1982)	100	10.00
Admiral (90p) (1982)	100	10.00
Admiral (1.00) (1982)	100	10.00

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

Fund	Price	Yield
Admiral (10p) (1982)	100	10.00
Admiral (20p) (1982)	100	10.00
Admiral (30p) (1982)	100	10.00
Admiral (40p) (1982)	100	10.00
Admiral (50p) (1982)	100	10.00
Admiral (60p) (1982)	100	10.00
Admiral (70p) (1982)	100	10.00
Admiral (80p) (1982)	100	10.00
Admiral (90p) (1982)	100	10.00
Admiral (1.00) (1982)	100	10.00

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Fund	Price	Yield
Admiral (10p) (1982)	100	10.00
Admiral (20p) (1982)	100	10.00
Admiral (30p) (1982)	100	10.00
Admiral (40p) (1982)	100	10.00
Admiral (50p) (1982)	100	10.00
Admiral (60p) (1982)	100	10.00
Admiral (70p) (1982)	100	10.00
Admiral (80p) (1982)	100	10.00
Admiral (90p) (1982)	100	10.00
Admiral (1.00) (1982)	100	10.00

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

Fund	Price	Yield
Admiral (10p) (1982)	100	10.00
Admiral (20p) (1982)	100	10.00
Admiral (30p) (1982)	100	10.00
Admiral (40p) (1982)	100	10.00
Admiral (50p) (1982)	100	10.00
Admiral (60p) (1982)	100	10.00
Admiral (70p) (1982)	100	10.00
Admiral (80p) (1982)	100	10.00
Admiral (90p) (1982)	100	10.00
Admiral (1.00) (1982)	100	10.00

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERS

Fund	Price	Yield
Admiral (10p) (1982)	100	10.00
Admiral (20p) (1982)	100	10.00
Admiral (30p) (1982)	100	10.00
Admiral (40p) (1982)	100	10.00
Admiral (50p) (1982)	100	10.00
Admiral (60p) (1982)	100	10.00
Admiral (70p) (1982)	100	10.00
Admiral (80p) (1982)	100	10.00
Admiral (90p) (1982)	100	10.00
Admiral (1.00) (1982)	100	10.00

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

Fund	Price	Yield
Admiral (10p) (1982)	100	10.00
Admiral (20p) (1982)	100	10.00
Admiral (30p) (1982)	100	10.00
Admiral (40p) (1982)	100	10.00
Admiral (50p) (1982)	100	10.00
Admiral (60p) (1982)	100	10.00
Admiral (70p) (1982)	100	10.00
Admiral (80p) (1982)	100	10.00
Admiral (90p) (1982)	100	10.00
Admiral (1.00) (1982)	100	10.00

1882/83 High Low Company Price Chgs Pence % P/E

Company	Price	Yield	P/E
Admiral (10p) (1982)	100	10.00	10.00
Admiral (20p) (1982)	100	10.00	10.00
Admiral (30p) (1982)	100	10.00	10.00
Admiral (40p) (1982)	100	10.00	10.00
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Admiral (80p) (1982)	100	10.00	10.00
Admiral (90p) (1982)	100	10.00	10.00
Admiral (1.00) (1982)	100	10.00	10.00

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1882/83 High Low Company Price Chgs Pence % P/E

NOTICE TO INVESTORS AND DEPOSITORS

Extel

Wimbledon: Miss Wade's valedictory cliff-hanger

On the rack at the end of a remorseless inquisition

By Rex Bellamy Tennis Correspondent

Yvonne Vermaak beat Virginia Wade 6-3, 2-6, 6-2 in an hour and 32 minutes at Wimbledon yesterday, thus becoming the first unseeded player to reach the semi-final round of the women's singles since Judy Dalton in 1971. Miss Vermaak is also the first South African to advance to the women's semi-finals since Sandra Reynolds and Renee Schuurman both did so in 1961. Cliff Drysdale played in a men's semi-final in 1966.

The paradox is that Miss Vermaak, aged 26, is little more than 5ft 11in tall and is not the most obvious candidate for prominence in grass-court tennis. Born at Port Elizabeth, she is a farmer's daughter, and looks the part in that she is strongly built. In view of her height it would be unreasonable to expect her to specialize in the service, and in the forecourt game as Wimbledon experts tend to.

Miss Vermaak owes her success to her ball control, and the shrewd way in which she moves her opponent about. She has the knack of stringing shots together in an ultimately productive sequence. She employs not only solid ground-strokes, (the forehand is particularly accurate) but also drop shots on

both flanks and lobs and short angles. She thus has the equipment to use the length and width of the court, to ask her opponents a remorseless series of awkward questions.

That is what happened yesterday. On the one side was this little woman with a big racket, scurrying about the court and coaxing the ball this way and that. On the other was Miss Wade, aged 37, and rather wishing that she had been able to rest for a day after coming back from the brink of defeat to beat Eva Pfaff. Miss Wade did her best to husband her energies, and she seldom wasted the strength that used to be spent so prodigally in her youth. Even so, she had a forthright approach to the task of putting the ball away. Going to the net was risky, because Miss Vermaak had several ways of dealing with such assaults. But Miss Wade discreetly mixed the baseline and forecourt games and it always seemed possible that, as in three of her four previous matches - she might come from behind to win.

Miss Wade did in fact take the second set rather comfortably after conceding the first. Miss Vermaak briefly seemed to become even more of a racket-twiddler than she habitually is.

But in the third set Miss Vermaak went to 3-0, though two of those games went to deuce, and there was never a clear indication that Miss Wade would be able to make up lost ground. A particularly loose game that enabled Miss Vermaak to reach 5-2 made it clear that Miss Wade's exercise in cliff-hanging was over. She had been outmanoeuvred by a younger and livelier player, who was playing her ninth Wimbledon and therefore knew how to make the most of her resources on grass courts.

Miss Vermaak said later that she had not thought it possible to advance as far as this at Wimbledon. She had been lucky, she added, in that the more prominent seeds had been beaten before she had to play them. Miss Wade thought the result might have been different if she could have had a day off. "Yvonne makes you work so hard and I just did not have the energy to do it". Even so, this has been an astonishing Wimbledon for Miss Wade, who these days combines occasional tournament play with coaching and television commentaries.

Roscoe Tanner, aged 31, and playing in his 11th Wimbledon, was beaten 7-5, 7-6, 6-3 in an hour and 56 minutes by Ivan

Lendl. Like Miss Wade, Tanner may have been slightly handicapped by playing on consecutive days: a work-load for which he could see no reason. Tanner said that his reactions were a little slower, notably when receiving service or when getting to the net after his own. He was impressed, as everyone was, by Lendl's serving power. When Lendl is banging his first service into court and is also on the mark with his heavy ground strokes, he is a competitor of the highest class.

This is Lendl's fourth appearance at Wimbledon, and the first time he has advanced beyond the third round. At the age of 23, he is still looking for his first grand slam championship, though he has been runner-up for the French and United States titles.

It seems probable that in the semi-final round, Lendl will have to play John McEnroe, and it has long been evident that when Lendl is in form, he can overpower McEnroe. At present Lendl is certainly in form. The one slight proviso is that he twisted an ankle in the first set yesterday and although the injury did not inhibit him, there can be no certainty that it will still be 100 per cent when he goes on court.

British pair keep the flag flying and even the cads are smiling

By John Karter

While even the stiffest of upper lips were seen to be quivering as Virginia Wade crumbled on the court, news came filtering through of a last pocket of British resistance.

Out on court No. 2 Jo Durie and Anne Hobbs kept the Under-18 flag flying with the sort of up-and-at-em victory over Andrea Temesvari, of Hungary, and Catherine Tanvier, of France, that made a chap feel dashed proud.

Mind you, there were some cards around court two who actually admitted to divided loyalties (well, a pair of legs, head-banded blondes is enough to make even the most pukka fellow waver). Such thoughts were soon swept aside, though, as the British pair did their best to perhaps in retaliation for being kept waiting seven or eight minutes on court by their opponents before the start - did a most un-British thing by playing on Miss Tanvier, the weak link, broke her service in the fourth game and took a 3-1 lead.

Miss Temesvari, who was good enough to be seeded 14 in the singles in which she did to Catherine Tanvier, then began to stretch Betty Ortle legs around the court and produced some fine overheads and service returns to break back, and then took her set game for four-all.

However, Miss Hobbs, whose own legs know a thing or two about star quality, having carried her to a win in the gruelling Superstars contest for all-round sporting excellence four years ago, took control of the match from this point. She held service with a couple of incisive volleys, and with the aid of a winning Durie lob and service return, wrapped up the set as Temesvari began to totter.

The British pair did easily with their rivals' whipped returns in the second set, and Miss Hobbs was rampant with a series of angled service returns and volleys from right on top of the net. Poor Miss Tanvier, broke her service in the fourth game and took a 3-1 lead.

vicious Temesvari return which caught her hand in the rump and almost projected her over the net) and he just allowed the British girls to take a 3-2 lead.

After Miss Temesvari held for 3-5, two uncharacteristic overhead errors by Miss Durie brought the score back to 3-4. Nerves began to jump, and the last outburst about to surrender after still not a bit of it. It was the Franco-Hungarian attack that tamely showed the white flag with a Temesvari overhead error and at the last a Taylor double fault. Even the cads were smiling.

Hopes that Buster Mottram and Andrew Jarrett could add another British victory after Jarrett had played superbly to give them the second set 6-1 and level the match against Sammy Giammalva, of the United States, and Henrik Sundstrom, of Sweden, never came to fruition. The American and the Swede mixed their game, and with the aid of a Taylor double fault, took the next two sets 6-3, 6-2.

Yesterday's Wimbledon results

MEN'S SINGLES

Holder: J S Connors (US)

Fifth round: Lendl (CZ) vs R Tanner (US) 7-6, 7-4, 6-3.

WOMEN'S SINGLES

Holder: M Navratilova (US)

Fifth round: M Navratilova (US) vs J A Mandel (SA) 6-4, 6-1.

V Vermaak (SA) vs V Wade (GB) 6-3, 2-6, 6-2.

L W King (US) vs K Jordan (US) 7-4, 6-4.

MEN'S DOUBLES

Holder: P McNamee and P McNamee (Aus)

Third round: K Curran (SA) and S Denton (US) 6-4, 6-1.

P Fleming and J P McNamee (US) 6-4, 6-2, 6-3.

S Gammelin (US) and H Sundstrom (Swe) 6-4, 6-2.

J S Alexander and J S FitzGerald (Aus) 6-4, 6-2.

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MIXED DOUBLES

Holder: K Curran (SA) and Miss A E Smith (US)

Second round: F S Stolle (Aus) and P H Shriver (US) 6-4, 6-2.

F Taylor and S K Jordan (US) 6-4, 6-2.

C S Townsend (GB) and C Townsend (GB) 6-4, 6-2.

J M Orr (GB) and S Randall (Aus) 7-6, 6-4.

C M Johnston and P J Whitworth (Aus) 6-4, 6-2.

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C M Johnston and P J Whitworth (Aus) 6-4, 6-2.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES

Holder: M Navratilova and P H Shriver (US)

Third round: J M Durie and A E Hobbs (US) 6-4, 6-2.

C M Johnston and P J Whitworth (Aus) 6-4, 6-2.

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General Appointments

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above mentioned Payment of December
29, 1963 against Coupon No. 4 will
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of the Companies Act, 1948, that a
copy of the certificate of abstrac-
tion of the company will be held at the
offices of J. P. RICHARDS & CO
at 374, Southview House, London
W14 8BA on Tuesday the 29th day
of June 1965 at 12.00 o'clock in the
afternoon provided for in Sections
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TEMPS
Temporary Division

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

6.00 **Coffee AM** News headlines, weather, traffic and sports details. Available to viewers with television sets without the teletext facility.

6.30 **Breakfast Time** with Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hour; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; keep fit between 6.45 and 7.00; pop music news between 7.30 and 7.45; a review of the morning papers at 7.52 and 8.32; a review of the morning papers at 7.52 and 8.32; a review of the morning papers at 7.52 and 8.32.

1.00 **News After Noon** with Richard Whitmore and Sandi Marshall. The weather details come from Bill Gies. 1.27 Regional news (London and SE only). Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles. 1.30 **The Flumps**. A See-Saw programme for the very young. The story is where's Grandfather? narrated by Gay Cooper (V).

1.45 **Wimbledon 83** introduced by Harry Carpenter. Live coverage of today's matches on the Centre and Number One courts which include the remaining Men's Singles quarterfinals. (Also on BBC2 from 2.00pm) 4.18 Regional news (not London or Scotland).

4.20 **Play School**. Shown earlier on BBC2. 4.45 **Cartoon**: *Boat Cat* in *Violin Player* (V). 5.05 *John Craven's Newsround*. The latest world news for young people. 5.10 **Widowmaker**. Nature magazine programme presented by Jo Ingle and Michael Jordan. The programme includes a look at the animals that live on the verge of a West Meria motorway and Jo Ingle travels by army hovercraft to a firing range on the East coast to see a colony of Little Terns and helps to ring the chicks.

5.40 **News with Moira Stuart**. 6.00 **South East at Six** presented by Sue Cook, Laurie Mayer and Fran Morrison.

6.15 **Wimbledon 83**. Harry Carpenter with the latest news from the All England Club's highlights from today's Men's Singles quarterfinal matches.

7.05 **Travels**. Episode 24 and traces of vermin are found in the hold. Tom Kelly organizes a search.

7.30 **Film: Second Wind** (1976) starring James Naughton and Lindsay Wagner. The first showing on British television for this tale about a successful stockbroker who risks his career and his wife when he becomes obsessed with becoming a four-minute mile. Directed by Donald Shebib.

8.00 **News with John Humphreys**.

9.25 **The Black Adair**. Part three and Edmund's rise to the throne of England is being thwarted. He decides to try and arrange that his dearest rival is made Archbishop of Canterbury after he learns of the rapid turnover in that position. Starring Rowan Atkinson.

10.00 **Come Dancing**. Northern Ireland versus Midlands and West.

10.45 **Flamingo Road**. Eudora Weldon's increasing dependence on tranquilizers forces her family to seek medical help and also reveals Constance's secret.

1.30 **News headlines**.

1.35 **Phil Sainsbury as Sergeant Blibo**. An eating contest finds the fly sergeant backing heavily on one of his men from the motor pool (V).

1.00 **Weather**.

TV-am

6.25 **Good Morning Britain** presented by Anne Diamond and Nick Owen. News at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; guest celebrity Jackie Collins at 6.30; cartoon at 6.45; Libby Purves reviews the morning papers at 7.05; sport at 7.45; pop video at 7.55; Cyril Smith's star forecast at 8.05; the day's television preview at 8.35; Bill Oddie reviews birdwatching videos at 8.55; and exercises with Mad Lizzie at 9.15.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 **Thames news headlines**. 9.30 **For Schools**: A visit to Weston Park in Shropshire. 9.42 **Along the cliffs**. 9.58 **Spiders at work**. 10.18 **Around Britain** - Town and country. 10.30 **How the media represent the city**. 11.05 **How technology may lead to world peace**. 11.22 **The role of the health visitor**. 11.38 **The first modern passenger railway**.

11.45 **Cartoon Time**. *Popeye and Olive* in *Safari So Good* (V). 12.00 **Red, Jane and Freddy in *The Lost Garden*. 12.10 **Rainbow Learning** with puppet and guest, Nina Zuckerman (V). 12.30 **The Electric Theatre Show**. The first of a new series reviewing the latest film releases.**

1.00 **News**. 1.20 **Thames news**. 1.30 **Cartoon**: *Popeye and Olive* in *Safari So Good* (V). 1.45 **Cartoon**: *Popeye and Olive* in *Safari So Good* (V). 1.55 **Cartoon**: *Popeye and Olive* in *Safari So Good* (V). 2.00 **Cartoon**: *Popeye and Olive* in *Safari So Good* (V). 2.10 **Cartoon**: *Popeye and Olive* in *Safari So Good* (V). 2.20 **Cartoon**: *Popeye and Olive* in *Safari So Good* (V). 2.30 **Cartoon**: *Popeye and Olive* in *Safari So Good* (V). 2.40 **Cartoon**: *Popeye and Olive* in *Safari So Good* (V). 2.50 **Cartoon**: *Popeye and Olive* in *Safari So Good* (V). 3.00 **Cartoon**: *Popeye and Olive* in *Safari So Good* (V). 3.10 **Cartoon**: *Popeye and Olive* in *Safari So Good* (V). 3.20 **Cartoon**: *Popeye and Olive* in *Safari So Good* (V). 3.30 **Cartoon**: *Popeye and Olive* in *Safari So Good* (V). 3.40 **Cartoon**: *Popeye and Olive* in *Safari So Good* (V). 3.50 **Cartoon**: *Popeye and Olive* in *Safari So Good* (V). 4.00 **Cartoon**: *Popeye and 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